

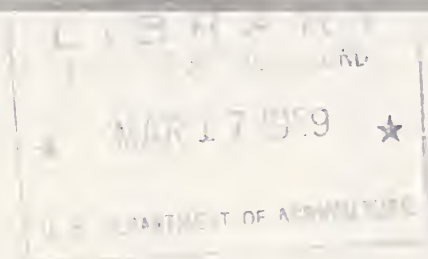
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 1-59  
January 28, 1959

## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

### UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$550 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 3.111 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 3.037 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1957-58 and 1958-59. Details for fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 were last reported in

Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57 of October 22, 1957 and for 1956-57 were last reported in Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58 of September 12, 1958.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through Jan. 28, 1959

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization *		Funds	Sales	Exported or booked for export 2/	Final contract- ing date	Final delivery date
	Date	Number					
	issued		U.S. dollars	Bales	Bales		
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000 **	705,345	697,372	---	---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000 **	481,560	479,530	---	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	143,835,123	961,757	932,053	---	---
(b) Unexpired PA's.. Austria.....	5-17-57	21-15:	4,631,000	18,838	18,385	5-30-59	6-30-59
" " ..Burma/Japan..	8-20-56	33-04:	9,000,000	60,416	60,366	12-31-58	1-31-59
Total fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	157,466,123	1,041,011	1,010,804	---	---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philippine Republic.....	7-26-57	42-02:	5,079,000	30,957	29,883	5-31-58	10-31-58
Poland.....	8-23-57	41-04:	17,635,000	113,950	114,197	12-31-57	2-28-58
Korea.....	9- 4-57	24-13:	448,000	3,170	3,170	11-30-57	1-31-58
Indonesia.....	11-19-57	34-17:	97,513	580	580	1-31-58	2-28-58
Israel.....	11-29-57	16-33:	823,000	5,006	5,039	3-31-58	4-30-58
Yugoslavia.....	12-31-57	11-17:3/	1,600,000	11,047	10,996	3-31-58	4-30-58
Yugoslavia.....	2-21-58	11-20:3/13	500,000	99,539	99,272	7-31-58	8-30-58
Spain.....	2-25-58	17-44:	12,121,000	74,400	73,208	7-31-58	8-30-58
France.....	3- 7-58	27-04:4/23	100,000	163,974	162,628	6-30-58	9-30-58
Poland.....	3-10-58	41-11:	17,200,000	103,375	102,429	8-30-58	9-30-58
Finland.....	3-13-58	18-18:	960,000	5,742	5,731	6-30-58	9-30-58
Pakistan.....	3-28-58	15-26:	1,384,405	7,775	7,758	6-30-58	7-31-58
Colombia.....	4- 7-58	25-18:	2,874,000	19,246	19,249	5-31-58	8-30-58
Italy.....	4- 9-58	20-21:	21,187,000	94,656	93,991	11-29-58	12-31-58
Spain.....	5- 8-58	17-51:	4,100,000	25,000	24,846	7-31-58	8-30-58
Iceland.....	5-16-58	40-21:	360,300	2,131	1,185	2-28-59	3-31-59
Total: fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	---	122,469,218	760,548	754,162	---	---





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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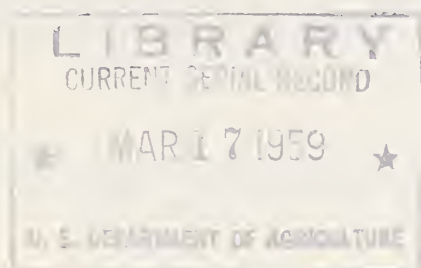
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 2-59  
February 25, 1959



## WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION

### AT RECORD HIGH IN 1958-59

World cotton production in 1958-59 is estimated at a record high of 44.0 million bales (500 pounds gross weight). This is 0.5 million bales above the previous record world crop of 43.5 million bales in 1955-56, and is 2.3 million higher than in 1957-58.

Record production this season reflects the trend toward higher yields. The world average yield this year is over one-half bale per acre. The 79.5 million acres of cotton in the world in 1958-59 is 2.3 million acres below 1956-57 acreage and the 1950-54 average. Substantial reductions in U. S. cotton acreage in recent years have been offset somewhat by continued acreage expansions in a number of other important producing countries.

A principal change from the October 1958 production estimate is the upward revisions for the Soviet Union and Communist China. Also, crop prospects improved as the season progressed in Mexico and Central American countries, while general adverse conditions resulted in lower estimates for India, Pakistan, Syria, and Argentina.

In the United States, conditions were generally favorable for maturing and harvesting the 1958 crop, despite some late rains and low temperatures. Yield per acre is placed at a record high of 469 pounds for the 1958 crop, compared with 388 pounds in 1957 and the previous record of 417 pounds in 1955. Acreage harvested this season is the smallest since 1876, with 5.0 million allotted acres having been removed from production under the Soil Bank program. Cotton ginned prior to January 16, 1959, totaled 11.3 million running bales, or 98.6 percent of the total estimated crop. The grade index (Middling White equals 100) of upland cotton ginnings was 95.9, considerably above last year's weather-damaged crop and nearly equal to that of 2 years ago.



COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Production 3/		
	Average		1958 2/	Average		1958 2/
	1935-39	1950-54		1935-39	1950-54	
NORTH AMERICA:						
El Salvador.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Guatemala.....	9	63	99	5	53	161
Mexico.....	--	23	43	2	19	61
Nicaragua.....	725	1,936	2,250	334	1,333	2,085
United States.....	9	101	165	5	87	219
British West Indies.....	27,788	22,861	13,558	13,149	14,093	10,964
Haiti.....	20	17	11	5	4	5
Total 4/.....	28,642	25,054	16,191	22	7	--
EUROPE:						
Bulgaria 5/.....	85	120	200	35	45	85
Greece.....	173	219	385	77	137	290
Italy.....	56	82	99	21	31	38
Rumania 5/.....	8	122	150	2	23	20
Spain.....	46	168	433	10	60	175
Yugoslavia.....	8	34	31	3	5	15
Total 4/.....	377	761	1,298	148	306	623
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,087	5,885	5,170	3,430	5,700	6,350
ASIA:						
Aden.....	--	18	35	--	12	25
Cyprus.....	11	13	12	3	2	2
Iran.....	453	463	625	171	186	280
Iraq.....	53	97	160	11	27	65
Israel.....	--	1	12	--	1	18
Syria.....	85	405	638	28	231	492
Turkey.....	667	1,458	1,520	249	624	550
Afghanistan.....	--	87	175	49	55	60
Burma.....	428	365	297	97	91	55
China, Mainland.....	7,038	12,740	14,300	2,855	4,520	7,000
India.....	6/ 24,204	16,463	20,158	6/ 5,348	3,382	4,425
Korea 7/.....	564	316	190	198	77	39
Indonesia.....	27	10	10	9	3	1
Pakistan.....	6/	3,167	3,563	6/	1,320	1,370
Thailand.....	16	89	102	7	32	50
Total 4/.....	33,805	35,728	41,852	9,038	10,574	14,457
						15,282



## SOUTH AMERICA:

Argentina.....	770:	1,308:	1,340:	1,655:	1,600:	289:	557:	481:	785:
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,680:	4,300:	3,700:	4,000:	1,956:	1,655:	1,300:	1,330:
Colombia.....	98:	163:	155:	178:	245:	23:	69:	110:	95:
Ecuador.....	40:	38:	40:	45:	45:	13:	11:	12:	12:
Paraguay.....	111:	153:	120:	143:	150:	40:	59:	47:	44:
Peru.....	428:	488:	588:	581:	568:	379:	450:	485:	497:
Venezuela.....	50:	35:	52:	--:	--:	11:	13:	21:	28:
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,870:	6,599:	6,357:	6,665:	2,711:	2,816:	2,458:	2,793:
									2,652

## AFRICA AND OCEANIA:

Sudan.....	439:	614:	764:	728:	889:	248:	383:	617:	225:
Belgian Congo.....	874:	863:	850:	840:	840:	172:	222:	239:	205:
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	86:	81:	30:	24:	--:	12:	13:	6:	8:
Kenya.....	--:	73:	75:	--:	--:	13:	11:	7:	9:
Tanganyika.....	--:	209:	300:	325:	--:	50:	55:	111:	140:
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,574:	1,569:	1,617:	2,014:	281:	291:	310:	292:
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,832:	1,715:	1,888:	1,977:	1,893:	1,705:	1,492:	1,861:
Algeria.....	--:	19:	19:	19:	--:	--:	8:	6:	6:
Morocco.....	1:	9:	15:	17:	17:	8/	5:	9:	10:
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	700:	785:	775:	775:	41:	135:	155:	185:
French West Africa.....	--:	181:	--:	--:	--:	28:	30:	52:	57:
Mozambique.....	--:	690:	743:	750:	750:	9/ 33:	148:	158:	142:
Nigeria.....	--:	463:	--:	--:	--:	36:	114:	135:	205:
Angola.....	73:	124:	132:	133:	126:	13:	25:	31:	30:
Union of South Africa.....	--:	66:	--:	--:	--:	2:	23:	31:	28:
Australia.....	53:	8:	8:	9:	--:	11:	3:	3:	2:
Total 4/.....	6,176:	7,547:	8,135:	8,482:	9,152:	2,840:	3,182:	3,375:	3,416:
									4,007

World total 4/.....	81,147:	81,845:	81,815:	79,350:	79,500:	31,690:	38,180:	42,160:	41,660:
Foreign Free World 4/.....	41,140:	40,101:	45,787:	45,972:	47,242:	12,219:	13,794:	15,767:	16,741:
Communist countries 4/.....	12,219:	18,883:	20,413:	19,820:	20,400:	6,322:	10,293:	13,083:	13,955:
									15,085

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Foreign Free World production is currently estimated at a record 17.3 million bales this season. This is 0.6 million bales above the previous record of 16.7 million in 1957-58, and 3.5 million above the 1950-54 average. Greater production of extra long staple cotton accounts for the increase over last season. Indications are that total production of upland-type cotton in the foreign Free World will not vary greatly from last year. Production estimates for India and Pakistan, where most of the Asiatic-type short staple cotton is grown, are now lower than last year as a result of adverse weather.

Production of upland-type cotton is at a record high level in 1958-59 in Mexico and Central American countries as a result of increased acreage and generally favorable growing conditions, despite some local weather damage in Mexico. Production also is expected to reach record highs in Uganda, Iran, Colombia, and Tanganyika, and crops are larger than a year earlier in Turkey, Mozambique, and Spain. These increases are partly offset by smaller crops than last year in Argentina, Brazil (northern area), Nigeria, Syria, and Iraq, and lower production of upland types in Egypt.

Extra long staple cotton production in the Free World will total more than 1.9 million bales in 1958-59, compared with 1.2 million last season, with practically all of the increase occurring in Egypt and Sudan. Egypt's production of Menoufi is up from 407,000 bales in 1957-58 to 716,000 bales in 1958-59 (third official estimate), and Karnak is expected to increase from 437,000 to 456,000 bales. Production of Sakel-type cotton in Sudan is expected to total about 560,000 bales this season, compared with last year's exceptionally small crop of 165,000 bales. Peru's crop of Pima and Karnak, estimated at 109,000 bales, and the U. S. American Egyptian crop of 84,000 bales are only slightly above last year's production of 107,000 and 82,000, respectively. Drought and shortage of irrigation water cut Aden production this season. The Soviet Union produces about 450,000 bales of Egyptian-type cotton, most of it in the Republics of Tadjikistan and Turkmenistan.

Cotton acreage and production statistics for Communist countries (mainly the Soviet Union and Communist China) have been revised upward for several recent years on the basis of additional information. Production in the Soviet Union, which is almost entirely on irrigated acreage, may total 7.0 million bales in 1958-59, which is equal to the record 1956-57 crop, and is slightly larger than last year.

Reports indicate a record crop in Communist China, although there is some speculation concerning the amount of the increase above last year's record level of about 7.0 million bales. On the basis of revised statistics, Communist countries are now producing roughly one-third of the world's cotton, compared with one-fourth in the 1950-54 period.

Indications are that foreign cotton production next season--1959-60--may decline somewhat, although it is too early to make a firm estimate. Early reports are that plantings may be smaller in Mexico, Central America, Egypt, and possibly other surplus-producing countries. Several factors are influencing the prospective decline, including: slackened demand by importing countries and the pressure of larger supplies, accompanied by substantially



lower prices of foreign cotton in import markets, especially in the case of extra long staple cotton; tightening of credit to producers in some exporting countries; and expected larger supplies and lower prices of U. S. cotton in 1959-60. However, a number of foreign countries are likely to continue their plans for expanding cotton production for reasons which include meeting more of the raw cotton requirements of their domestic textile industry; efforts to carry out economic development programs already underway; increasing or maintaining foreign exchange earnings through cotton exports; and inability or unwillingness to shift to production of alternative cash crops.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

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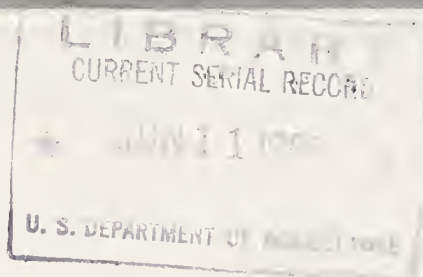


# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 3-59  
March 13, 1959



## CANADIAN COTTON SITUATION

### AND OUTLOOK 1/

#### Summary

Highlights of the Canadian cotton situation include prospects for a slight increase in 1958-59 mill consumption from a year earlier, but a further decline in imports and stocks. The downtrend in the consumption rate that prevailed throughout 1957-58 and into the first half of the current season beginning August 1, 1958, has recently been reversed as a result of an improvement in consumer demand for cotton textiles.

Smaller imports of raw cotton into Canada this season reflect cautious buying policies resulting from pressure of larger actual and prospective supplies of cotton against a declining market. The U.S. share of Canada's cotton import market dropped sharply in 1957-58 and has continued to drop so far this season because of a shift to lower-priced foreign growths.

Cotton textile imports into Canada increased slightly in the first half of the current season compared with the last half of 1957-58, when imports declined somewhat from the record level of calendar year 1957. Increased imports in recent months have focused attention on measures for import regulations.

#### Consumption Prospects Improving

Canada's cotton consumption is expected to increase slightly during the remainder of the 1958-59 season from the reduced rate that prevailed during 1957-58 and early this season. Consumption in 1957-58 totaled only 330,000 bales. Consumer demand for cotton goods has improved in recent months and probably will continue stronger for some time, especially in view of Canada's recovery from the recent recession. Also, a recent amendment

1/By Dudley G. Williams, Agricultural Economist, Cotton Division, FAS

to the Canadian Customs Act may reduce textile imports into Canada during the remainder of this season. This would leave a larger portion of the consumer demand to be filled by domestic textiles.

Consumption of raw cotton in the first half of the current season amounted to 182,000 bales, only slightly below the 186,000 bales used in the first half of 1957-58 and only 148,000 bales short of consumption during all of 1957-58. The general recession, along with stronger competition from imported textiles, caused a weaker demand for domestically-produced cotton goods throughout the 1957-58 season. The recession continued into the early part of the current season, but at a diminishing rate. The strengthening in consumer demand for textiles that began during the fall of 1958 did not bring an immediate rise in consumption of raw cotton, since mills met the increased demand by reducing the large stocks of finished goods accumulated during the 1957-58 season. Canadian mill consumption of cotton, average 1950-54, annual 1955-57 and August-January 1957 and 1958 is shown below (bales of 500 pounds gross):

Season beginning August 1	:	Mill consumption
	:	<u>1,000 bales</u>
Average:	:	
1950-54	:	369
1955	:	381
1956	:	368
1957	:	330
August-January:	:	
1957 <u>1/</u>	:	186
1958 <u>1/</u>	:	182

1/ Bale openings.

Source: Cotton Institute of Canada.

In most previous years, practically all of the cotton consumed in Canada came from the United States. However, in recent months the proportion of U.S. cotton used by Canadian mills has declined considerably.

#### Cotton Imports Down Sharply As World Prices Decline

A significant feature of the Canadian raw cotton situation is the sharp decline this season in imports of cotton, particularly from the United States. As in many other foreign consuming countries, mill operators in Canada have followed a policy of limiting purchases when prices of raw cotton are on a downtrend. Prices of cotton--especially growths other than American--as quoted on world import markets have declined since January 1958.



Under such circumstances all Canadian mills have been buying only the minimum amounts needed to meet current requirements. During the August-November 1958 period, 62,000 bales of cotton were imported--a decline of 40 percent from imports of 104,000 in the same months of 1957.

The United States has traditionally been Canada's major supplier of raw cotton. Over three-fourths of Canada's cotton imports in the last five seasons (1953-57) were from this country. However, as U.S. cotton has been substantially undersold by foreign growths since late in the spring of 1958, the Canadian market has shifted a larger share of its purchases to foreign growths, principally Mexican and, to some extent, Nicaraguan. Weaker demand in foreign import markets this season and larger actual and prospective supplies of cotton have caused prices of these growths to drop to longtime low levels. During most of the current season Canadian mills have been able to buy Mexican and Nicaraguan cotton at about 4 to 5 cents a pound below comparable qualities of U.S. cotton.

The U.S. share of Canada's cotton imports fell from slightly over 85 percent in the first 4 months of the 1957-58 season to 32 percent in the corresponding months this season. Recent indications are that the U.S. share of the Canadian market has declined even further since the end of November, as the shift to lower-priced growths from other countries has continued at an increased rate. Canadian imports of U.S. cotton may decline still further during the remainder of this season particularly if present price advantages of Mexican and Nicaraguan growths continue.

CANADA: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1950-54,  
annual 1955-57, August-November 1957 and 1958

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	Average	1955	1956	1957	August-November		
	:1950-54 1/				:1957	:1958 2/	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
Brazil.....	6	1	0	(3/)	0	0	
Egypt.....	10	0	0	(3/)	0	0	
India.....	2	1	1	(3/)	(3/)	0	
Mexico.....	29	259	15	57	15	41	
Nicaragua.....	1	8	0	16	0	(4/)	
Peru.....	1	2	1	(3/)	(3/)	(4/)	
United States.....	324	98	378	295	89	20	
Other countries.....	6	5/ 8	(3/)	2	0	6/ 1	
Total.....	7/ 374	377	395	370	104	62	

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Preliminary.  
3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Included in other countries. 5/ El Salvador 6.  
6/ Mostly Nicaraguan. 7/ Column does not add due to partial averages.

Source: Cotton Institute of Canada.



For the rest of this season, mills probably will continue to limit their cotton purchases in anticipation of lower-priced U.S. cotton in 1959-60. Lower support prices and larger export payments will cause prices of U.S. cotton for export after July 31, 1959 to be 4 to 5 cents per pound lower. Therefore, total cotton imports into Canada during the 1958-59 season are expected to be around 25 percent below imports of 370,000 bales in 1957-58.

#### Reduction In Cotton Stocks Likely This Season

A considerable decline in Canadian stocks of raw cotton seems likely this season, in view of the limited purchases of cotton for import and the expected increase in consumption. It now appears that raw cotton stocks may be reduced as much as 50 percent below the 110,000 bales on hand at the beginning of this season (August 1, 1958). Meantime, with anticipated increases in general business activity, both in the United States and Canada, developments such as the strengthening demand for textiles and prospects for plentiful supplies of cotton in coming months are being watched with interest in the Canadian market.

Since Canadian mills have been buying their cotton requirements cautiously in recent months, stocks of cotton probably have declined from the August 1, 1958, figure of 110,000 bales. This level, the highest in several years and 32,000 bales larger than stocks held a year earlier, was the result of relatively larger imports of U.S. cotton during the last 2 months (June-July) of the 1957-58 season.

#### Canadian Mills Operating Above Last Year's Level

Activity in the Canadian cotton mill industry has increased in recent weeks, and is now running slightly higher than a year ago, and considerably higher than the rate late in 1957-58, when the seasonal decline was heavier than usual. Increasing textile inventories and slower movement of goods into consumption channels resulted in longer mill shutdowns for vacation periods during the latter part of the 1957-58 season.

Total spindles in operation during July 1958 were reported at 947,302, while operating looms on January 31, 1958, were reported at 12,578. However, the number of spindles and looms in operation has since increased, as evidenced by the recent improvement in mill consumption.

There are over 70 cotton mills in Canada, about 50 of which manufacture cotton yarns and cloth. The remaining mills manufacture either cotton thread or other cotton goods, such as surgical and sanitary supplies, upholstery felt, and miscellaneous items. Most of the mills are in or near Montreal (Quebec) and Hamilton (Ontario). A few other mills are located in British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

The procedures for marketing raw cotton in Canada are similar to those in the United States. Canadian mills purchase their cotton requirements, including Mexican and Central American growths, from U.S. cotton firms. Most of Canada's cotton imports from the United States and Mexico are shipped by rail into the main mill centers. However, small quantities of Mexican and Central American cotton are transported by ocean freighter to Boston and New York, and thence by rail to Canadian mills.



### Cotton Textile Imports Near Record Level

The volume of Canada's cotton textile imports from January through July 1958 declined somewhat from the record level reached in calendar year 1957. However, some increase has occurred since mid-1958, and imports are now probably running close to the 1957 level.

The bulk of Canada's textile imports is usually supplied by the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, and India. During August-September 1958, textile imports were reported at about 13,981,000 pounds--close to the total for the same months a year earlier. The volume of textiles imported from the United States and the United Kingdom during August-September 1958 was slightly below a year earlier, while slightly larger quantities were received from other countries.

### Tariff Board Makes Recommendations On Cotton Textile Imports

The large volume of textiles imported into Canada during 1957 resulted in complaints from the domestic industry. The Canadian Tariff Board therefore opened hearings in March 1958 for the purpose of proposing revisions in the tariff schedule on cotton goods. The report on the board's findings and recommendations was completed in February 1959, and presented in Parliament by the Minister of Finance.

The board recommended that the present tariff schedule, which includes about 50 classifications of cotton goods, be revised to include only 20 classifications.

The proposed reduction would be accomplished by regrouping and combining certain existing classifications and deleting other items no longer significant in terms of trade. Terminology in the proposed schedule would be simplified and modernized for the purpose of clarification, and current compound tariff rates would be replaced by ad valorem rates. Full implementation of the Tariff Board's recommendations would result in moderate increases in the most-favored-nation tariff rate with respect to bleached fabrics and certain colored fabrics. There would be little change affecting imports under the British preferential tariff, and no recommendations were made as to the rates applying under the general tariff.

The proposed changes involve duty rates covered under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and negotiations will be necessary to implement the Tariff Board's recommendations. Since these negotiations normally take several months, any proposed revisions accepted by Canadian Customs officials would not become effective for some time.

### Measures Taken To Regulate Textile Imports

In August 1958, the Canadian Parliament approved certain amendments to the Customs Act relating to cotton textile imports. In effect, the amendment made the cost of production of imported goods rather than their fair market value the basis for levying duties. The amendment also gave the Minister of National Revenue, broad powers in determining the value of goods for duty

purposes. The new Customs Act provisions were not applied to any appreciable extent during the first half of the 1958-59 season. However, with recent increases in textile imports, stronger pressure has been exerted for more import restrictions. Early in February 1959, Customs officials tightened the rules on the duty valuation of second-quality cotton textiles entering Canada. Under the new ruling, certain textiles formerly imported into Canada as "seconds" and thus subject to a lower duty valuation will now be placed in the full duty valuation class. The full extent to which the new Customs Act provisions will be used in the future remains to be seen. Canadian Customs officials reportedly do not wish to make arbitrary applications of the new law, and activities have been underway recently to obtain basic cost-of-production data from U.S. mills for possible use in applying the provisions of the Act. Developments are being watched with interest in trade and government agencies in both Canada and the United States. Also, cabinet level conferences regarding the application of the new Customs Act were recently held in Ottawa by the two countries.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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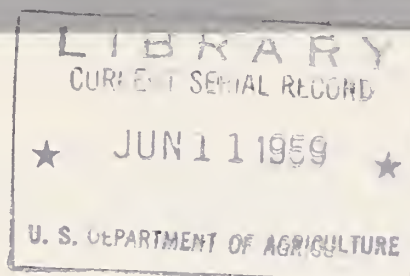


# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 4-59  
March 12, 1959



943  
7626  
fp.2

## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

### UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$568 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 3.244 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 3.093 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1957-58 and 1958-59. Details for fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 were last reported in Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57 of October 22, 1957 and for 1956-57 were last reported in Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58 of September 12, 1958.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through Mar. 12, 1959

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	* Authorization		Funds	Sales		Exported or booked for	Final contract-	Final delivery
	Date	Number		authorized 1/ issued	registered 2/ exported		ing	date
	---	---	U.S. dollars		Bales	Bales	---	---
Fiscal year 1954-55	---	---	122,681,000**	705,345	697,372	---	---	---
Fiscal year 1955-56	---	---	79,730,000**	481,560	479,530	---	---	---
Fiscal year 1956-57	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PA's	---	---	143,835,123	961,757	932,053	---	---	---
(b) Unexpired PA's.. Austria	5-17-57	21-15	4,631,000	20,197	19,565	---	5-30-59	6-30-59
" " ..Burma/Japan	8-20-56	33-04	9,000,000	60,416	60,366	---	12-31-58	1-31-59
Total fiscal year 1956-57	---	---	157,466,123	1,042,370	1,012,084	---	---	---
Fiscal year 1957-58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philippine Republic	7-26-57	42-02	5,079,000	30,957	29,883	---	5-31-58	10-31-58
Poland	8-23-57	41-04	17,635,000	113,950	114,197	---	12-31-57	2-28-58
Korea	9-4-57	24-13	448,000	3,170	3,170	---	11-30-57	1-31-58
Indonesia	11-19-57	34-17	97,513	580	580	---	1-31-58	2-28-58
Israel	11-29-57	16-33	823,000	5,006	5,039	---	3-31-58	4-30-58
Yugoslavia	12-31-57	11-17:3	1,600,000	11,047	10,996	---	3-31-58	4-30-58
Yugoslavia	2-21-58	11-20:3	13,500,000	99,539	99,272	---	7-31-58	8-30-58
Spain	2-25-58	17-44	12,121,000	74,400	73,208	---	7-31-58	8-30-58
France	3-7-58	27-04:4	23,100,000	163,974	162,628	---	6-30-58	9-30-58
Poland	3-10-58	41-11	17,200,000	103,375	102,429	---	8-30-58	9-30-58
Finland	3-13-58	18-18	960,000	5,742	5,731	---	6-30-58	9-30-58
Pakistan	3-28-58	15-26	1,384,405	7,775	7,758	---	6-30-58	7-31-58
Colombia	4-7-58	25-18	2,874,000	19,246	19,249	---	5-31-58	8-30-58
Italy	4-9-58	20-21	21,187,000	94,156	93,741	---	11-29-58	12-31-58
Spain	5-8-58	17-51	4,100,000	25,000	24,846	---	7-31-58	8-30-58
Iceland	5-16-58	40-21	360,300	2,131	1,185	---	2-28-59	3-31-59
Total: fiscal year 1957-58	---	---	122,469,218	760,048	753,912	---	---	---







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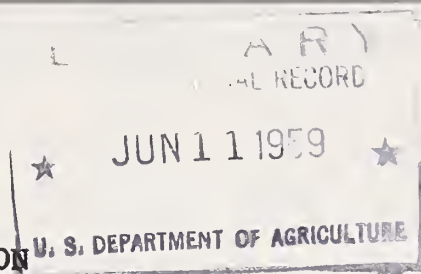
# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 5-59  
April 1, 1959

243  
7626  
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## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS--MIDSEASON

### REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

#### Summary

U.S. cotton exports of 1.4 million running bales during the first half of the 1958-59 season were 50 percent below exports in the same period in 1957-58. The decrease reflected larger exportable world supplies of cotton, weaker foreign demand, and underselling of most U.S. qualities by foreign growths.

Current movement of substantially lower priced foreign growths and lower support prices of U.S. cotton in 1959-60 may keep U.S. exports at a relatively low level during the remainder of this season. Total exports in 1958-59 may not exceed 3.0 million bales. However, the outlook is for a substantial rise next season.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Cotton Exports Declining in 1958-59.....	Page 3
Foreign Importers Holding Off.....	Page 3
World Trade and U.S. Share Lower.....	Page 3
Status of Exports Under Government Programs.....	Page 4
U.S. 1959-60 Export Program Announced.....	Page 4
1959-60 Prospects Favorable.....	Page 5

COTTON: United States exports of cotton by country of destination, averages  
1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956 and 1957, August-January 1957-58 and 1958-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1956	1957	August-January		
	1935-39:	1950-54:			1957-58:	1958-59	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	38	55	55	27		10
Belgium & Luxembourg....	169	121	337	182	124		25
Denmark.....	33	29	25	26	20		4
Finland.....	35	13	33	19	13		13
France.....	662	431	433	367	84		173
Germany, West.....	511	382	1,061	623	396		75
Italy.....	442	379	722	572	288		95
Netherlands.....	107	127	260	113	56		11
Norway.....	17	14	21	13	8		<u>1/</u>
Poland & Danzig.....	180	<u>2/</u> 1	27	248	161		71
Portugal.....	36	<u>3/</u> 9	91	24	14		9
Spain.....	108	142	174	217	71		174
Sweden.....	115	53	111	130	81		25
Switzerland.....	11	42	121	81	55		6
United Kingdom.....	1,346	434	1,050	709	384		114
Yugoslavia.....	17	86	141	115	1		<u>1/</u>
Other Europe.....	4/ 96	5	38	18	11		4
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,306	4,700	3,512	1,794		809
Australia.....	9	<u>3/</u> 39	81	67	32		26
Canada.....	301	311	380	277	125		33
Chile.....	9	24	74	35	30		1
Colombia.....	20	30	52	69	39		14
Cuba.....	11	19	31	46	23		3
French North Africa.....	<u>5/</u>	9	17	11	8		9
Hong Kong.....	<u>5/</u>	<u>3/</u> 11	95	138	51		55
India.....	52	253	301	114	65		15
Indonesia.....	<u>5/</u>	19	43	31	17		11
Israel.....	<u>5/</u>	12	19	18	2		<u>1/</u>
Japan.....	1,142	871	1,589	1,174	590		268
Korea, Republic of.....	<u>5/</u>	80	220	207	74		121
Philippines.....	2	9	36	59	26		38
Taiwan (Formosa).....	<u>5/</u>	85	162	110	42		67
Union of South Africa....	<u>5/</u>	6	31	37	16		9
Other countries.....	6/ 158	50	7/ 86	53	34		11
Total 500-lb. bales:	5,589	4,134	7,917	5,958	2,968		1,490
Total running bales:	5,300	3,977	7,598	5,717	2,849		1,436

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ One year only. 3/ 4-year average. 4/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65 and Norway 17. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Includes China 117, and French Indochina 22. 7/ Includes Bolivia 11, Pakistan 28, and Uruguay 15.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.



### U.S. Cotton Exports Declining in 1958-59

The foreign demand for U.S. cotton has dropped sharply in 1958-59 compared with the past 2 seasons. This is attributed to a combination of factors, including: (1) larger beginning stocks and production in foreign exporting countries this season; (2) some weakening of domestic and export demand for textile goods produced abroad and larger inventories of these textiles; (3) substantially lower prices for most foreign growths compared with equivalent qualities of American cotton; and (4) larger acreage allotments and lower support prices for U.S. cotton next season.

As a result of larger supplies and weaker demand, prices of some foreign qualities of upland-type cotton fell more than 7 cents a pound from June 1958 to January 1959. Import market prices of competitive foreign growths are currently at longtime lows, ranging from about 4 to 6 cents a pound below comparable qualities of U.S. cotton.

Under these circumstances, U.S. cotton exports totaled only 1,490,450 bales (1,435,878 running bales) during the first 6 months (August-January) of this season. This was only one-half as large as in the same period of 1957-58.

### Foreign Importers Holding Off

U.S. exports are likely to remain relatively low during the remainder of this season. Foreign importers probably will continue buying only for immediate needs, except when foreign-grown cotton is offered at bargain prices. Most importing countries have kept their purchases below the level of mill consumption, as shown in the accompanying table, because of declining prices and a desire to reduce stocks of cotton and cotton goods. Foreign exporters have attempted to dispose of current and new-crop supplies by price reductions, special discounts, trade agreements, or other means. Relatively heavy consignment stocks of U.S. and foreign cottons have tended to overhang the market and aggravate the already slackened import demand for cotton. These conditions have continued following the U.S. Department of Agriculture announcement in early February 1959 that prices of U.S. cotton for export beginning August 1, 1959, would be kept in a competitive position on world markets.

Consequently, exports for the whole 1958-59 season (August-July) are not expected to exceed 3.0 million running bales. This would be 47 percent below 1957-58 exports of 5.7 million bales, and 33 percent below the average of 4.5 million in the recent 5 years 1953-57. Despite the decline this season, however, average U.S. exports for the 3 seasons 1956-58 probably will exceed 5.0 million bales a year.

### World Trade and U.S. Share Lower

World trade in cotton this season probably will total around 12.5 million bales compared with 14.0 million in 1957-58 and 15.8 million in 1956-57. All of the decline this season is expected to be in U.S. exports, since foreign countries probably will increase their exports by more than 1.0 million bales.

As a result, the U.S. share of world trade in cotton probably will fall to about 25 percent in 1958-59, compared with 42 percent in 1957-58 and 49 percent in 1956-57.

#### Status of Exports Under Government Programs

Through March 16, 1959, a total of 2.4 million bales were committed for export between August 1, 1958 and July 31, 1959 under the CCC export sales programs. Of this total, 2.1 million bales were for export from CCC stocks on a competitive bid basis, and 0.3 million bales were registrations under the payment-in-kind program. The last 4 bid sales averaged about 55,000 bales each despite the strong competition abroad from foreign growths, compared with an average of about 35,000 for sales in December and January.

Unsold cotton in CCC stocks from 1957 and earlier crops totaled 1.3 million bales on March 20, 1959. An additional 6.5 million bales of 1958-crop cotton is now in loan status. Some trade sources estimate that 1958 loan cotton will be around 6.5 million at the close of business on July 31, 1959. At that time all unredeemed loan cotton will be acquired by CCC, and made available for sale as soon as possible. Producers may continue to place 1958 cotton under loan through April 30 and may redeem it prior to August 1.

Financing of part of U.S. cotton exports is provided for by Public Law 480, the ICA program, and Export-Import Bank loans. As of March 20, 1959, funds used or available under these programs for financing cotton exports in the 1958-59 fiscal year were sufficient to cover about 1.9 million bales. If completely used, the \$302 million available thus far in 1958-59 would finance sales for foreign currencies of about 0.7 million bales under Title I of Public Law 480 (excluding agreements covering about \$5 million worth of cotton for which purchase authorizations have not been issued), and 0.7 million bales under the ICA program. Also included are funds sufficient to cover Export-Import Bank loans on 0.5 million bales and relief shipments of around 0.01 million under Title II, Public Law 480. Approximately 0.2 million bales have been committed for export thus far this year under the CCC barter program, compared with about 0.5 million in the whole 1957-58 year and 1.0 million bales in 1956-57. Additional funds probably will be made available during the remainder of the year for financing cotton exports under these programs.

#### U.S. 1959-60 Export Program Announced

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced in early February 1959 several significant changes in its cotton export program for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1959. The payment-in-kind export program will be continued and expanded. The direct sales program under which CCC-owned cotton is offered for export sale at competitive-bid prices, will be discontinued on August 1, 1959. However, if the payment-in-kind program does not prove effective, with reasonable export payments, the competitive sales program (from CCC-owned stocks) will be reinstated to the point of reestablishing and maintaining the fair historical share of the world market. The payment-in-kind program permits greater participation in the merchandising of cotton by the various segments of the cotton industry and concentrates export demand on commercial stocks.



The initial payment-in-kind rate of payments for exports on and after August 1, 1959, has been increased to 8 cents a pound from the current rate of 6.5 cents. This change, together with the reduction in domestic support prices, should result in substantial reduction in export prices beginning next August 1. In order to keep U.S. cotton competitive on world markets, constant study will be made of the effective payment rate, with a full review monthly. To achieve this objective, the export payment rate may be adjusted from time to time during the year. Terms and conditions of the 1959-60 export program are being developed and will be announced as soon as completed.

CCC stocks of cotton will be offered for sale next season for unrestricted use at not less than 10 percent above the 1959 Choice B support price. The average 1959 support price for Middling 7/8-inch cotton is 24.70 cents a pound to Choice B producers and 30.40 cents to Choice A producers. The 1958 average support price for Middling 7/8-inch cotton is 31.23 cents a pound to all producers who complied with their acreage allotments. Other outlets for CCC stocks in 1959-60 will be barter, sales under CCC credit terms, donations, and any emergency operations.

#### 1959-60 Prospects Favorable

The U.S. export program for 1959-60, in combination with the anticipated rise in foreign consumption, reduced foreign carryover and prospects for lower production of competitive foreign cottons, are expected to increase U.S. cotton exports substantially next season. Mills in foreign countries are just emerging from a 2-year recession and consumption should be further stimulated by plentiful supplies of cotton at lower prices. Furthermore, stocks of upland cotton and cotton products in importing countries will be considerably lower on August 1, 1959, than a year earlier, and, with rising consumption, some rebuilding of inventories can be expected. Early reports indicate that cotton acreage in the foreign Free World will decline moderately in 1959-60, mainly because of lower present and prospective prices and a tightening of credit to producers in some countries.



COTTON: Consumption, imports, and current stocks in principal foreign Free World importing countries,  
for specified periods of 1957-58 and 1958-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	No. of mos.	Consumption		Imports		Stocks		Change in stocks since Aug. 1, 1958	
		1957-58		1958-59 1/2		Aug. 1, 1958		Current	
		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	6	55	58	50	54	29	24	24	5
Belgium.....	4	117	145	117	144	100	100	100	
Canada.....	4	124	129	62	104	110	48	48	62
Denmark.....	6	18	21	17	28	10	9	9	1
Finland.....	6	32	38	39	37	22	29	29	7
France.....	7	670	822	679	531	340	349	349	9
Germany, West.....	5	570	618	502	619	400	332	332	68
Hong Kong.....	5	119	113	127	106	55	63	63	8
India.....	5	1,845	1,880	90	117	1,900	2/ 4,305	(3/)	(3/)
Italy.....	4	264	278	219	282	260	4/ 247	348	187
Japan.....	6	1,145	1,293	958	1,151	535	79	79	24
Netherlands.....	5	140	144	116	106	103	4	4	1
Norway.....	5	8	9	7	8	5	82	82	28
Portugal.....	6	105	98	133	127	54	5/ 350	(3/)	16
Spain.....	6	175	180	240	87	90	94	94	
Sweden.....	5	59	63	43	57	110	127	127	5
Switzerland.....	5	68	83	73	102	122	402	402	148
United Kingdom.....	6	635	805	487	760	550			
Total.....		6,149	6,777	3,959	4,420	4,795	6,992	6/ 57	6/ 512
Total excluding India, Italy, and Spain.....		3,865	4,439	3,410	3,934	2,545	2,090	net	455

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

2/ Includes crop of 4,300,000 bales minus exports of 140,000 bales.

3/ Not calculated because of incoming crop.

4/ Includes crop of 32,000 bales.

5/ Includes crop of 195,000 bales.

6/ Excluding India, Italy, and Spain.



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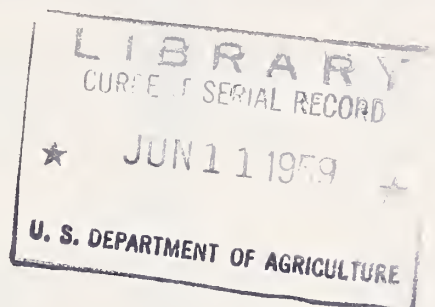


# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 6-59  
April 2, 1959



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## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

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The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1957-58 and 1958-59. Details for fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 were last reported in Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57 of October 22, 1957 and for 1956-57 were last reported in Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58 of Sept. 12, 1958.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through April 2, 1959

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	* Funds		Sales	* Exported or		Final	Final
	Date	Number	authorized 1/ :registered 2/	booked for :export 2/	contract- :ing date	delivery : date	
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	---	U.S.dollars : 122,681,000 **	Bales : 705,345	Bales : 697,372	---	---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000 **	481,560	479,530	---	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	143,835,123	961,757	932,053	---	---
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" ..Burma/Japan..	8-20-56	33-04				12-31-58	1-31-59
Total fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	157,466,123	1,042,589	1,012,284	---	---
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Poland.....	8-23-57	41-04	448,000	3,170	3,170	11-30-57	1-31-58
Korea.....	9-4-57	24-13	97,513	580	580	1-31-58	2-28-58
Indonesia.....	11-19-57	34-17	823,000	5,006	5,039	3-31-58	4-30-58
Israel.....	11-29-57	16-33	1,600,000	11,047	10,996	3-31-58	4-30-58
Yugoslavia.....	12-31-57	11-17:3/	13,500,000	99,539	99,272	7-31-58	8-30-58
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Finland.....	3-13-58	18-18	1,384,405	7,775	7,758	6-30-58	7-31-58
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Colombia.....	4-7-58	25-18	18,126,000	94,156	93,741	11-29-58	12-31-58
Italy.....	4-9-58	20-21	4,100,000	25,000	24,846	7-31-58	8-30-58
Spain.....	5-8-58	17-51	360,300	2,131	1,185	2-28-59	3-31-59
Iceland.....	5-16-58	40-21					
Total: fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	753,912	---	---



Fiscal year 1958-59									
Spain	7-15-58	17-53:5/	6,880,000	21,200	21,115	10-31-58	1-31-58		
Spain	7-23-58	17-55:	4,299,000	25,842	25,863	9-30-58	10-31-58		
Burma	8-12-58	33-16:6/	12,806,000	0	0	2-29-60	3-31-60		
Ecuador	9-30-58	29-12:	143,700	780	780	11-29-58	12-31-58		
Pakistan	10- 1-58	15-33:5/	378,192	1,151	1,074	1-31-59	2-28-59		
Burma	10- 7-58	33-17:	1,335,000	7,000	7,000	5-30-59	6-30-59		
India	10-29-58	39-25:	13,806,078	57,366	41,350	5-30-59	6-30-59		
Pakistan	10-31-58	15-34:	565,994	3,140	3,108	12-31-58	1-31-59		
Poland	11-14-58	41-16:	1,411,065	9,315	9,276	2-28-59	3-31-59		
Poland	11-14-58	41-17:	5,553,706	35,220	35,065	2-28-59	3-31-59		
Israel	11-21-58	16-47:	1,014,000	6,978	4,539	5-30-59	6-30-59		
Pakistan	1-15-59	15-41:5/	866,000	315	315	5-30-59	6-30-59		
Yugoslavia	1-19-59	11-28:	18,200,000	17,395	4,525	5-30-59	6-30-59		
Finland	1-29-59	18-21:	1,050,000	0	0	9-30-59	12-31-59		
Spain	2- 4-59	17-59:	17,412,000	112,962	89,508	7-31-59	8-31-59		
Indonesia/Hong Kong	2-10-59	34-19:	107,352	329	0	5-30-59	6-30-59		
Pakistan/U.K.	3-13-59	15-37:	199,405	0	0	5-30-59	6-30-59		
Yugoslavia	3-19-59	11-29:	227,725	0	0	6-30-59	7-31-59		
Yugoslavia	3-19-59	11-30:	499,750	0	0	6-30-59	7-31-59		
Total to date fiscal 1958-59	---	---	86,754,967	298,993	243,518	---	---		

Total PA's issued fiscal year

1954-55 thru March 31, 1959.....	---	---	566,040,308	3,288,535	3,186,616	---	---
Agreements signed, no PA issued.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan.....	11-26-58	5/	834,000	---	---	---	---
Uruguay.....	2-19-59	---	3,500,000	---	---	---	---
Iceland.....	3- 3-59	---	400,000	---	---	---	---
France.....	3-21-59	---	24,000,000	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	---	28,734,000	---	---	---	---

Grand Total.....	---	---	594,774,308	3,288,535	3,186,616	---	---
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1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation cost. 2/ Through March 27, reported by CSS.

3/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation. 4/ No ocean transportation financed.

5/ For extra-long staple cotton. 6/ Triangular deal.

\* For upland cotton unless otherwise noted. \*\* Totals represent dollar disbursements.



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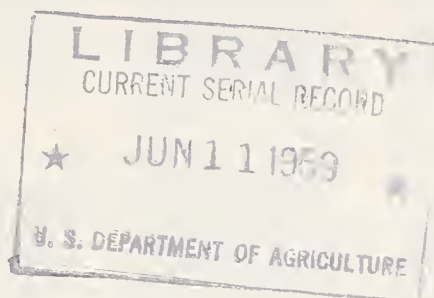
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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COTTON  
FC 7-59  
May 1, 1959

## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

### UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$569 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 3.416 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 3.304 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1957-58 and 1958-59. Details for fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 were last reported in Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57 of October 22, 1957 and for 1956-57 were last reported in Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58 of September 12, 1958.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through May 1, 1959

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization Date issued	* Number	Funds authorized 2/ :	Sales regis- tered 2/ :	Exported or: booked for contract- : export 2/ :	Final contract- : ing date :	Final delivery date
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	---	U. S. dollars : 122,681,000**	Bales : 705,345	Bales : 697,372	---	---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000**	481,560	479,530	---	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	143,835,123	961,757	932,053	---	---
(b) Unexpired PA's... Austria.....	5-17-57	21-15	4,631,000	20,916	20,065	5-30-59	6-30-59
" " ... Burma/Japan....	8-20-56	33-04	9,000,000	60,416	60,366	12-31-58	1-31-59
Total fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	157,466,123	1,043,089	1,012,484	---	---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philippine Republic.....	7-26-57	42-02	5,079,000	30,957	29,883	5-31-58	10-31-58
Poland.....	8-23-57	41-04	17,635,000	113,950	114,197	12-31-57	2-28-58
Korea.....	9- 4-57	24-13	448,000	3,170	3,170	11-30-57	1-31-58
Indonesia.....	11-19-57	34-17	97,513	580	580	1-31-58	2-28-58
Israel.....	11-29-57	16-33	823,000	5,006	5,039	3-31-58	4-30-58
Yugoslavia.....	12-31-57	11-17	1,600,000	11,047	10,996	3-31-58	4-30-58
Yugoslavia.....	2-21-58	11-20	13,500,000	99,539	99,272	7-31-58	8-30-58
Spain.....	2-25-58	17-44	12,121,000	74,400	73,208	7-31-58	8-30-58
France.....	3- 7-58	27-04	23,100,000	163,974	162,628	6-30-58	9-30-58
Poland.....	3-10-58	41-11	17,200,000	103,375	102,429	8-30-58	9-30-58
Finland.....	3-13-58	18-18	960,000	5,742	5,731	6-30-58	9-30-58
Pakistan.....	3-28-58	15-26	1,384,405	7,775	7,758	6-30-58	7-31-58
Colombia.....	4- 7-58	25-18	2,874,000	19,246	19,249	5-31-58	8-30-58
Italy.....	4- 9-58	20-21	18,126,000	94,156	93,741	11-29-58	12-31-58
Spain.....	5- 8-58	17-51	4,100,000	25,000	24,846	7-31-58	8-30-58
Iceland.....	5-16-58	40-21	360,300	2,131	2,110	2-28-59	3-31-59
Total: fiscal year 1957-58 .....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
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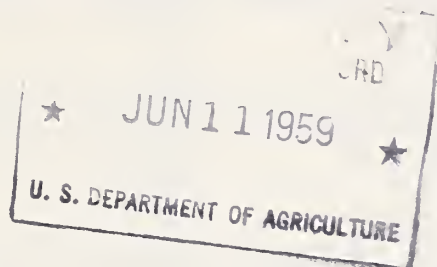
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 8-59  
June 3, 1959



## RECORD WORLD COTTON CROP

### RESULT OF HIGHER YIELDS

A record world cotton crop of 44.7 million bales (500 pounds gross weight) is now estimated for 1958-59. This is 1.2 million bales larger than the previous record of 43.5 million bales in 1955-56 and is 3.0 million bales above 1957-58.

The higher production was from 79.8 million acres, which is 2-3/4 million less than 2 years ago, indicating the trend toward higher yields per acre. The world average yield this season was well over a half-bale per acre.

Final U. S. ginnings showed a 1958 crop of 11.5 million bales compared with the 1957 crop of 11.0 million and the 1950-54 average of 14.1 million. The 1958 harvested area was only 11.8 million acres, the smallest since 1876. Nearly 5.0 million acres were removed from cotton production under the Soil Bank program in 1958 compared with 3.0 million acres in 1957.

The 1958 U. S. yield per harvested acre of 466 pounds set a record, despite excessive rains at planting time and at intervals during the growing period in some areas. Record high yields were harvested in most southeastern, southwestern, and far-western states. Nearly ideal weather facilitated harvesting in October and most of November.

Quality of the 1958 U. S. crop was generally good. The grade index of the 1958 crop was 95.5 (Middling White equals 100) compared with 91.7 in 1957 and 96.0 in 1956. The average staple length of the 1958 upland crop was a record 32.8 thirty-seconds inches, and cotton 29/32 inches and shorter constituted less than 5 percent of the crop, the smallest proportion on record.

Foreign cotton production of 33.2 million bales in 1958-59 was a new record for the second successive year. Foreign acreage also was at a new high of 67.9 million acres this season. However, yield per acre continues to receive the greatest emphasis in efforts to increase cotton production abroad. Communist countries accounted for a substantial portion of the increased foreign production this season.

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COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Production 3/						
	Average		1956	1957 2/	1958 2/	Average			1956	1957 2/	1958 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54	1950-54			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
NORTH AMERICA:											
El Salvador.....	9:	63:	95:	99:	128:	5:	53:	137:	161:	200	
Guatemala.....	--	23:	32:	43:	68:	2:	19:	46:	61:	80	
Mexico.....	725:	1,936:	2,095:	2,247:	2,510:	334:	1,333:	1,790:	2,085:	2,350	
Nicaragua.....	9:	101:	182:	182:	182:	5:	87:	193:	219:	220	
United States.....	27,788:	22,861:	15,615:	13,558:	11,849:	13,149:	14,093:	13,310:	10,964:	11,512	
British West Indies.....	20:	17:	9:	11:	8:	5:	4:	3:	5:	3	
Haiti.....	--	39:	--	--	--	22:	7:	--	--	--	
Total 4/.....	28,642:	25,054:	18,083:	16,203:	14,817:	13,523:	15,602:	15,497:	13,520:	14,396	
EUROPE:											
Bulgaria 5/.....	85:	120:	235:	175:	225:	35:	45:	55:	65:	60	
Greece.....	173:	219:	395:	385:	402:	77:	137:	234:	290:	289	
Italy.....	56:	82:	112:	99:	100:	21:	31:	37:	38:	32	
Rumania 5/.....	8:	122:	278:	148:	35:	2:	23:	26:	18:	--	
Spain.....	46:	168:	494:	433:	400:	10:	60:	223:	165:	195	
Yugoslavia.....	8:	34:	33:	31:	32:	3:	5:	9:	15:	10	
Total 4/.....	377:	761:	1,547:	1,271:	1,194:	148:	306:	584:	591:	590	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,087:	5,885:	5,100:	5,170:	5,150:	3,430:	5,700:	7,000:	6,850:	7,000	
ASIA:											
Aden.....	--	18:	38:	41:	25:	--	12:	24:	24:	18	
Cyprus.....	11:	13:	12:	12:	10:	3:	3:	2:	2:	1	
Iran.....	453:	463:	625:	625:	640:	171:	186:	285:	280:	320	
Iraq.....	53:	97:	144:	160:	139:	11:	27:	36:	65:	45	
Israel.....	--	1:	14:	12:	14:	--	1:	14:	18:	24	
Syria.....	85:	405:	673:	638:	645:	28:	231:	426:	492:	430	
Turkey.....	667:	1,458:	1,575:	1,544:	1,560:	249:	624:	720:	600:	640	
Afghanistan.....	--	87:	196:	175:	--	49:	55:	85:	60:	--	
Burma.....	428:	365:	354:	297:	290:	97:	91:	75:	55:	55	
China, Mainland.....	7,038:	12,740:	15,400:	14,200:	14,900:	2,855:	4,520:	6,000:	7,000:	--	
India.....	6/ 24,204:	16,463:	19,893:	20,158:	20,500:	6/ 5,348:	3,382:	4,170:	4,425:	4,100	
Korea 7/.....	564:	316:	285:	190:	175:	198:	77:	75:	40:	35	
Indonesia.....	27:	10:	6:	10:	10:	9:	3:	1:	3:	2	
Pakistan.....	6/	3,167:	3,583:	3,563:	3,500:	6/	1,320:	1,317:	1,370:	1,350	
Thailand.....	16:	89:	98:	102:	--	7:	32:	45:	50:	--	
Total 4/.....	33,805:	35,728:	42,942:	41,781:	42,737:	9,038:	10,574:	13,292:	14,507:	16,168	

SOUTH AMERICA:														
Argentina.....	770:	1,308:	1,340:	1,655:	1,500:	289:	557:	481:	783:	500				
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,680:	4,300:	3,700:	4,000:	1,956:	1,655:	1,300:	1,350:	1,250				
Colombia.....	98:	163:	165:	164:	214:	23:	69:	103:	105:	155				
Ecuador.....	40:	38:	40:	45:	45:	13:	11:	12:	16:	--				
Paraguay.....	111:	153:	120:	143:	150:	40:	59:	50:	45:	55				
Peru.....	428:	488:	588:	593:	556:	379:	450:	485:	508:	510				
Venezuela.....	50:	35:	52:	--:	--:	11:	13:	21:	30:	25				
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,870:	6,609:	6,355:	6,520:	2,711:	2,816:	2,454:	2,839:	2,510				
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:														
Sudan.....	439:	614:	764:	728:	886:	248:	383:	617:	225:	610				
Belgian Congo.....	874:	863:	850:	840:	840:	172:	222:	239:	205:	200				
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	86:	81:	30:	24:	--:	12:	13:	6:	8:	8				
Kenya.....	--:	73:	75:	85:	--:	13:	11:	7:	10:	14				
Tanganyika.....	--:	209:	300:	400:	400:	50:	55:	111:	140:	142				
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,574:	1,569:	1,617:	2,014:	281:	291:	310:	292:	330				
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,832:	1,715:	1,888:	1,977:	1,893:	1,705:	1,492:	1,861:	2,048				
Algeria.....	--:	19:	19:	16:	--:	--:	8:	6:	3:	3				
Morocco.....	1:	9:	15:	17:	17:	8/	5:	9:	10:	11				
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	840:	910:	895:	1,000:	41:	135:	155:	185:	180				
French West Africa.....	--:	181:	--:	--:	--:	28:	30:	52:	57:	--				
Mozambique.....	--:	690:	743:	750:	750:	9/ 33:	148:	158:	140:	--				
Nigeria.....	--:	463:	--:	--:	--:	36:	114:	135:	200:	150				
Angola.....	73:	124:	132:	133:	126:	13:	25:	31:	30:	34				
Union of South Africa.....	--:	66:	--:	--:	--:	2:	23:	31:	28:	30				
Australia.....	53:	8:	8:	10:	--:	11:	3:	3:	3:	4				
Total 4/.....	6,176:	7,687:	8,259:	8,660:	9,372:	2,840:	3,182:	3,373:	3,408:	4,011				
World total 4/.....	81,147:	81,985:	82,540:	79,440:	79,790:	31,690:	38,180:	42,200:	41,715:	44,675				
Foreign Free World 4/..	41,140:	40,241:	45,912:	46,189:	47,631:	12,219:	13,794:	15,809:	16,818:	17,099				
Communist countries 4/..	12,219:	18,883:	21,013:	19,693:	20,310:	6,322:	10,293:	13,081:	13,933:	16,064				

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946, and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.



The increase in the foreign Free World production was largely in extra long staple cotton--principally in Egypt and Sudan. Production of upland-type cotton declined, as crops in some countries were smaller than expected earlier and these declines more than offset increases in other countries.

Cotton harvesting is nearing completion in the Southern Hemisphere. Extensive damage from floods and insects has cut harvested area and production in Argentina. Reports on ginnings in South Brazil indicate rains have reduced yields below the level expected earlier, but the crop is larger than last season because of increased acreage. Tanguis cotton now being harvested in Peru may total slightly less than last year's 400,000 bales. Record large crops were harvested this spring in Central American countries as a result of an aggregate increase in acreage and favorable growing conditions. Production in Sudan, Uganda, and other African countries in the Southern Hemisphere harvest zone also promises to approach or attain new highs. This is attributed principally to larger acreage in some of these countries since growing conditions were not entirely favorable.

The 1958-59 production pattern changed considerably from last season in several important upland-type cotton producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere, where the bulk of the crop was harvested last fall. Notably larger crops were harvested in Mexico, Iran, Turkey, and Colombia.

Mexico produced a record crop of over 2.3 million bales, 4 percent above the previous record of 2.2 million in 1955-56. The 1958 crop set new records in the Matamoros and Mexicali districts and the West Coast states of Sonora and Sinaloa. The harvested area for the country as a whole was 2.5 million acres, 7 percent lower than the record 2.7 million for 1955. Despite generally favorable conditions, heavy rains in September and October caused some grade deterioration.

Colombia's 1958-59 crop was a record 155,000 bales because of a 30 percent increase in planted area and record yields per acre. Government prices to producers in Colombia have increased steadily since 1954-55 and farm extension programs have encouraged use of fertilizer and insecticides. Trade sources in Turkey estimate the 1958 crop was about 7 percent larger than the previous year, with most of the increase in the Adana area, where some land was shifted from rice to cotton. Moisture was below normal in Iran early in the growing season, but timely rains fell in July and August and an unexpectedly large crop was harvested.

Contrasted with these increases, the 1958-59 harvest was smaller in India, Syria, Nigeria, Iraq, and North Brazil, mainly because of adverse weather. Trade estimates of India's crop have gradually declined as the season progressed, and are currently at 4.1 million bales compared with last year's 4.4 million, reflecting lower yields per acre. Late ginning figures show that Syria's production did not reach the high levels predicted earlier, despite adequate irrigation water and a small acreage increase. Nigeria's crop suffered from a lack of rain in the northern region. Shortage of irrigation water and a locust attack at planting time cut the 1958 acreage and production in Iraq. In North Brazil a severe drought sharply reduced the 1958 harvest.



Free world production of extra long staple cotton was at the high level of 2.0 million bales in 1958-59, about two-thirds more than the 1.2 million produced in 1957-58. The large 1958-59 crop added further to the surplus of this type of cotton already on hand at the beginning of the season and depressed prices of foreign growths to near record low levels.

Most of the increased production of extra long staple cotton this season was in Egypt, mainly Menoufi variety, and in Sudan, where production recovered from the very low yields last season. Egypt and Sudan produced 88 percent of the extra long staple cotton in the Free World in 1958-59. Peru's Pima-Karnak crop of 128,000 bales in 1958-59 was 21,000 bales larger than a year earlier. Ginnings of American Egyptian cotton in the United States totaled 84,000 bales, up slightly from the 82,000 bales ginned last year, and contained proportionately more of the higher grades than a year earlier. The Soviet Union's 1958 crop of extra long staple cotton was estimated at around 500,000 bales.

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON<sup>1/</sup>: Free World production by countries and varieties, crop years beginning August 1, 1955-56 through 1958-59

Country and variety	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bales 2/</u>	<u>bales 2/</u>	<u>bales 2/</u>	<u>bales 2/</u>
Egypt				
Karnak.....	488	440	437	464
Menoufi <u>3/</u> .....	62	171	407	736
Sudan				
Sakel and Lambert...	392	582	165	556
Peru				
Pima and Karnak....	70	108	107	128
United States				
American Egyptian...	43	50	82	84
Aden				
Sakel.....	24	24	24	18
Other countries <u>4/</u>	10	6	9	10
Total	1,089	1,381	1,231	1,996

<sup>1/</sup> 1-3/8 inches and longer.

<sup>2/</sup> Bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes Giza 45 variety production of less than 5,000 bales annually.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes West Indies (Sea Island), Israel, Puerto Rico, and Somalia.

Communist countries, mainly the Soviet Union and Mainland China, continued to expand cotton production in 1958-59 mainly through more irrigation and fertilization, and better cultivation. The amount of increase claimed in China's 1958 crop over a year earlier is not verified. The Communist countries now produce over one-third of the world's cotton compared with one-fourth in the 1950-54 period, and they plan further increases. A special USDA report on cotton in the Soviet Union, based on a U. S. cotton team's trip to that country in 1958, has just been published.

The 1959 U. S. allotments for upland cotton total 17.3 million acres, of which slightly less than 3.6 million acres is allotted to Choice B producers. The slightly more than 13.8 million acres allotted to Choice A producers will be reduced by the placement of about 569,000 acres in the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank. The acreage that will be harvested will depend on the amount of underplanting of allotments and on abandonment. Underplanting amounted to 1.2 percent in 1958, 1.6 percent in 1957, and about 3.0 percent during 1954-56. Abandonment of planted acreage averaged 4.2, 5.3, and 6.2 percent, respectively, in these periods.

Reports indicate the 1959-60 acreage now being planted to cotton in many foreign Free World countries in the Northern Hemisphere will be smaller than in 1958-59. Prior to planting time, growers were influenced by several factors, including a tightening of cotton production credit, lower prices and weaker demand for cotton in foreign import markets, and prospects for larger world supplies next season.

In Mexico, for example, total acreage planted may be down 25 to 30 percent from last year, with reductions in all major cotton-growing districts. The Egyptian Government is seeking a 13 percent reduction in acreage, mostly in plantings of extra long staple varieties. However, the success of this goal will depend on the extent of government enforcement. Acreage declines also are reported in Central America, the Near East, Greece, and some other areas. Natural factors, such as the reported shortage of underground water for well irrigation in Syria this spring will, of course, play an important role in acreage and size of the crop. Conversely, favorable natural conditions could result in larger plantings in some areas.

Reduction in acreage is not likely to result in a proportionate decline in production, since the more efficient farmers usually obtain necessary credit, the sharpest acreage declines are expected in more marginal areas, and more cotton may be irrigated, as in Greece. Meanwhile, other countries are likely to continue their plans to expand cotton production and probably will not reduce acreage.

Current prospects for smaller acreage in the foreign Free World in 1959-60 could result in smaller production. This, combined with expected increases in consumption and stocks in foreign importing countries, points to an improved supply and demand situation for 1959-60.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.





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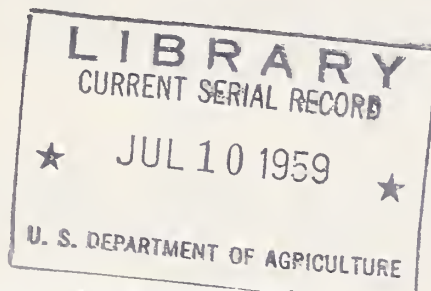
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 9-59  
June 26, 1959



## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

### UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$603 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 3.480 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 3.397 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1957-58 and 1958-59. Details for fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 were last reported in Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57 of October 22, 1957 and for 1956-57 were last reported in Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58 of September 12, 1958.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through June 19, 1959

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization Date	* Number	Funds authorized 2/	Sales registered 2/	Exported or booked for export 2/	Final contract- ing date	Final delivery date
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	---	U.S. dollars 122,681,000 **	Bales 705,345	Bales 697,372	---	---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,530	---	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	143,835,123	961,757	932,053	---	---
(b) Unexpired PA's...Austria.....	5-17-57	21-15	4,631,000	23,120	22,167	5-30-59	6-30-59
" "...Burma/Japan..	8-20-56	33-04	9,000,000	60,416	60,366	12-31-58	1-31-59
Total fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	157,466,123	1,045,293	1,014,586	---	---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philippine Republic.....	7-26-57	42-02	5,079,000	30,957	29,883	5-31-58	10-31-58
Poland.....	8-23-57	41-04	17,635,000	113,950	114,197	12-31-57	2-28-58
Korea.....	9- 4-57	24-13	448,000	3,170	3,170	11-30-57	1-31-58
Indonesia.....	11-19-57	34-17	97,513	580	580	1-31-58	2-28-58
Israel.....	11-29-57	16-33	823,000	5,006	5,039	3-31-58	4-30-58
Yugoslavia.....	12-31-57	11-17	3/ 1,600,000	11,047	10,996	3-31-58	4-30-58
Yugoslavia.....	2-21-58	11-20	3/ 13,500,000	99,539	99,272	7-31-58	8-30-58
Spain.....	2-25-58	17-44	12,121,000	74,400	73,208	7-31-58	8-30-58
France.....	3- 7-58	27-04	23,100,000	163,974	162,628	6-30-58	9-30-58
Poland.....	3-10-58	41-11	17,200,000	103,375	102,429	8-30-58	9-30-58
Finland.....	3-13-58	18-18	960,000	5,742	5,731	6-30-58	9-30-58
Pakistan.....	3-28-58	15-26	1,384,405	7,775	7,758	6-30-58	7-31-58
Colombia.....	4- 7-58	25-18	2,874,000	19,246	19,249	5-31-58	8-30-58
Italy.....	4- 9-58	20-21	18,126,000	94,156	93,741	11-29-58	12-31-58
Spain.....	5- 8-58	17-51	4,100,000	25,000	24,846	7-31-58	8-30-58
Iceland.....	5-16-58	40-21	360,300	2,131	2,110	2-28-59	3-31-59
Total: fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---



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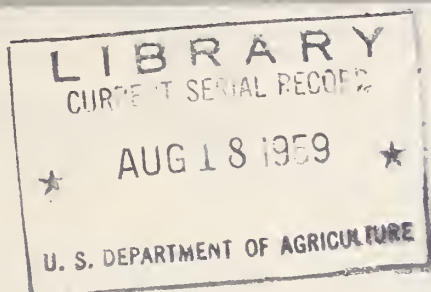
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 10-59  
August 5, 1959



## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

### UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$604 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 3.501 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 3.424 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1958-59 and 1959-60. <sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57 see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957 - 58 see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959.



Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through August 5, 1959

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization* Date	Funds authorized 2/ : issued : Number :	U.S.dollars ** : : 122,681,000 :	Sales : : : 705,345 :	Exported or: : : 697,372 :	Final : : : 697,372 :	Final : : : 697,372 :
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,530	---	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	143,835,123	961,757	932,053	---	---
(b) Unexpired PA's.. Austria.....	5-17-57	21-15	4,631,000	24,462	23,506	11-30-59	12-31-59
" " ... Burma/Japan....	8-20-56	33-04	9,000,000	60,416	60,366	12-31-58	1-31-59
Total fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	157,466,123	1,046,635	1,015,925	---	---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---
Fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain .....	7-15-58	17-53	6,880,000	21,200	21,115	10-31-58	1-31-58
Spain.....	7-23-58	17-55	4,299,000	25,842	25,863	9-30-58	10-31-58
Burma.....	8-12-58	33-16	13,327,000	2,100	0	2-29-60	3-31-60
Ecuador.....	9-30-58	29-12	143,700	780	780	11-29-58	12-31-58
Pakistan.....	10- 1-58	15-33	378,192	1,151	1,074	1-31-59	2-28-59
Burma.....	10- 7-58	33-17	1,335,000	5,000	5,000	5-30-59	6-30-59
India.....	10-29-58	39-25	13,806,078	81,293	77,770	11-30-59	12-31-59
Pakistan.....	10-31-58	15-34	565,994	3,140	3,108	12-31-58	1-31-59
Poland.....	11-14-58	41-16	1,411,065	9,315	9,276	2-28-59	3-31-59
Poland.....	11-14-58	41-17	5,553,706	35,220	35,065	2-28-59	3-31-59
Israel.....	11-21-58	16-47	1,014,000	6,477	6,461	5-30-59	6-30-59
Pakistan.....	1-15-59	15-41	866,000	2,816	2,807	5-30-59	6-30-59
Yugoslavia.....	1-19-59	11-28	18,200,000	140,459	139,511	5-30-59	7-31-59
Finland.....	1-29-59	18-21	1,050,000	7,780	0	9-30-59	12-31-59

Fiscal year 1958-59 continued.....	---	:	---	:	---	:	---	:	---
Spain .....	2- 4-59 :	17-59 :	17,412,000 :	115,062:	114,847	: 7-31-59	: 8-31-59	:	---
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	2-10-59 :	34-19 :	107,352 :	1,340:	1,331	: 5-30-59	: 6-30-59	:	---
Pakistan/U. K. ....	3-13-59 :	15-37 :	199,405 :	200:	0	: 11-30-59	: 12-31-59	:	---
Yugoslavia.....	3-19-59 :	11-29 :	227,725 :	1,685:	1,692	: 6-30-59	: 7-31-59	:	---
Yugoslavia.....	3-19-59 :	11-30 :	499,750 :	3,700:	3,696	: 6-30-59	: 7-31-59	:	---
Uruguay.....	4- 3-59 :	47-01 :	3,500,000 :	23,989:	20,810	: 11-30-59	: 12-31-59	:	---
Iceland.....	4- 3-59 :	40-32 :	424,000 :	0:	0	: 11-30-59	: 12-31-59	:	---
Burma.....	6- 3-59 :	33-18 :	18,359 :	200:	0	: 8-31-59	: 9-30-59	:	---
Burma.....	6- 5-59 :	33-19 :	47,311 :	246:	0	: 9-30-59	: 10-31-59	:	---
Poland.....	6-16-59 :	41-23 :	9,055,000 :	19,200:	6,500	: 12-31-59	: 1-30-60	:	---
France.....	6-22-59 :	27-08 33/	24,000,000 :	0:	0	: 11-30-59	: 12-31-59	:	---
Total 1958-59.....	---	---	124,320,637 :	508,195:	476,706	: ---	: ---	:	---

Fiscal year 1959-60.....	---	:	---	:	---	:	---	:	---
Burma.....	7-15-59 :	33-20 :	320,412 :	0 :	2-29-60 :	3-31-60			
Pakistan.....	7-24-59 :	15-48 :	866,000 :	0 :	11-30-59 :	12-31-59			
Total to date fiscal 1959-60.....	---	:	1,186,412 :	---	:	---	:	---	---

Total PA's issued fiscal year 1954-	:	---	:	---	:	---
1955 through Aug. 5, 1959	:	---	:	604,792,390	:	3,501,783;3,424,370

[illegible]

Grand Total.....	---	:	635,292.390	:	---	:	3,501,783;3,424,370	:	---	:	---
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1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation. 2/ Through July 31, reported by CSS.

3/ separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation. 4/ No ocean transportation financed.

5/ For extra-long staple cotton. 6/ Triangular cotton-textile program with processing countries.

\* For upland cotton unless otherwise noted. \*\* Totals represent dollar disbursements.

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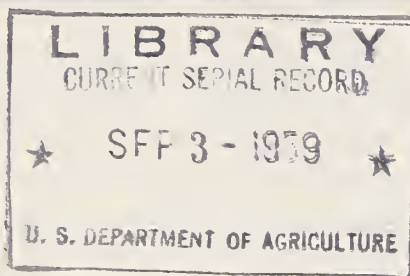


# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FC 11-59  
August 27, 1959



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U. S. COTTON EXPORTS TO ASIA AND

AUSTRALIA LIKELY TO RISE IN 1959-60

1/

U. S. cotton exports to Asia and Australia in 1959-60 should constitute a large proportion of total U. S. cotton exports.

Shipments to Asia and Australia during 1956-57 (2,580,000 - 500 lb. bales) and in 1957-58 (1,932,000 bales) represented about 33 percent of total U. S. cotton exports. For 11 months of the 1958-59 season they were about 45 percent (1,269,000 bales). This percentage increase was mainly due to the fact that exports to that area declined much less than to other parts of the world. Exports to Korea, the Philippines, and Formosa were actually higher than in previous years. However, exports to Japan were down by about one-half, and to India and Australia, about 40 percent.

Total U. S. cotton exports in 1959-60 are expected to be greatly above those in 1958-59. Shipments to Asia and Australia should also show a gain -- possibly reaching 2,000,000 bales. Whether this figure is reached however, will depend on whether Japan will take 1 million bales or more. With competitive U. S. cotton prices, this should be possible, barring adverse factors such as trade agreements with other countries.

The present trend in Australia and in countries of Asia -- except for Japan, India, and Pakistan -- is to expand the cotton textile industry materially. All countries are trying to become self-sufficient in cotton textiles, and eventually to become net exporters of textiles. This trend, which was reported in firsthand marketing studies in 1956 and 1957, is continuing in 1959 and will be intensified for several

1/ By Guy A. W. Schilling, marketing specialist; based upon firsthand observations during market development study in the Far East.



years to come in less developed countries. This will mean a shifting of some raw cotton exports from countries now exporting textiles to Asia, to other Asian countries developing their own cotton textile manufacturing industries. Countries like Korea, Formosa, the Philippines, and Indonesia, will continue to depend almost entirely on U. S. aid programs to obtain American cotton. The other countries in the area will buy cotton with their own foreign exchange.

Japan should, under normal conditions, be close to a million-bale market for U. S. cotton. It was in 1956-57 and 1957-58. In the current season (1959-60), as mentioned above, competitive U. S. prices should help in achieving this goal. In its import budget for the first 6 months of its fiscal year (April 1 through September 30) Japan has provided for 811,500 bales to be imported from the dollar area. The latter includes the United States, Mexico, and Central and South America (except Brazil). The breakdown of the figures for the second half of the Japanese fiscal year has not been published, but the figure for the dollar area should be at least as large as for the first half of the fiscal year. U. S. exports of a million bales to Japan are therefore within the realm of possibility. However, Japan's trade agreements or arrangements with Central American, South American, and Asian countries could upset this calculation.

Cotton consumption in Japan is more or less fixed by the cotton import budget, which in this Japanese fiscal year has been raised by about 270,000 bales over the previous year. This indicates that the position of the cotton textile mills is fairly good and that, in the near future, cotton is not expected to lose markets further to man-made fibers.

Except for the \$30-million loan recently obtained from the Export-Import Bank, Japan will not need any U. S. aid in financing purchases of U. S. commodities. Its foreign exchange position has improved materially during the past 12 months.

The Philippine Republic in recent years has made greater strides than any country in Asia in expanding its cotton textile industry. In 1955 it had 38,000 spindles and today it has 270,000. By the end of 1959 it should have about 300,000, and further expansion is planned. The Philippines should, therefore, import over 100,000 bales of American cotton this season. Because of the shortage of foreign exchange, all of this will be supplied under International Cooperation Administration and Title I, Public Law 480, programs.

In Hong Kong, the United States will continue to be the major supplier of cotton as long as the price of American cotton remains competitive. Exports of U. S. cotton to Hong Kong should reach over 100,000 bales. In addition to cotton for free dollars, Hong Kong will obtain American cotton under the triangular Title I, Public Law 480, arrangements with Burma and Indonesia. Under these arrangements, Hong Kong will participate as processor of the American cotton furnished these two countries to pay for the raw cotton content of the textiles. Because of its favorable foreign exchange position, Hong Kong will not receive direct U. S. aid. Though the cotton textile industry in Hong Kong will not materially increase its spindlage (now about 364,000), the industry is expected to continue to be fully occupied.

Korea should again take close to 250,000 bales of American cotton, all with U. S. aid funds because of the continuing shortage of foreign exchange. It has around 450,000 spindles and no further increase is planned.



Formosa is about in the same position as Korea. It will again import around 150,000 bales of American cotton in 1959-60 under U. S. aid programs. The present spindlage of around 250,000 should not increase unless textile export outlets should materially expand.

In Indonesia, where there are now 127,000 spindles, the government plans eventually to increase the spinning capacity to 500,000 spindles. This will take time because of the unsettled conditions. Indonesia will import over 50,000 bales of American cotton this season, of which about 35,000 bales will be under the Title I, Public Law 480, program. As long as Indonesia is unable to supply the needs of its approximately 87 million people for textiles in its own mills, it is forced to import large quantities of yarns and cloth and, under existing conditions, will need further triangular Title I, Public Law 480, cotton programs under which cotton is processed in third countries.

Burma will also continue to need Public Law 480 programs until it builds more mills or has sufficient foreign exchange with which to import textiles. An expansion of Burma's present spinning capacity of 40,000 spindles is planned, but the building of additional mills is slow. U. S. exports to Burma, which will continue as long as the quality of cotton grown there remains unsatisfactory, should not exceed 10,000 bales yearly for the time being.

Today Thailand has 38,000 spindles, and in 1960, 28,000 more will be built. Thailand's goal is to have a capacity of 160,000 spindles. Taking into account that the domestic cotton production in Thailand will probably remain at about the same levels of quantity and quality as in the case of Burma, there should be market opportunities for 5,000 to 10,000 bales of American cotton in Thailand annually.

India, with nearly 13,000,000 spindles, has the largest cotton textile industry in Asia and is not at present increasing this capacity, mainly because of a lack of foreign exchange. For this same reason its imports of American cotton and other cottons have not held up in recent years. This situation is expected to continue in 1959-60, with India's importing about 150,000 bales of American cotton, practically all with U. S. funds. Of course, India's imports will dwindle as the production of longer staple cotton there increases.

Pakistan, with 1,900,000 spindles, has now reached its goal and no great expansion is foreseen. There will be a small market for American-Egyptian cotton in Pakistan as long as that country is short of foreign exchange and depends on U. S. aid funds. With a better foreign exchange position in Pakistan, when it is in a position to buy from any country it wishes, American-Egyptian cotton will have to compete price-wise with Egyptian, Sudanese, and Peruvian cottons.

Singapore and the Federation of Malaya will remain a small market for U. S. cotton. There is only one cotton mill in Singapore. It has 10,800 spindles. However, there will eventually be a spinning industry in the Federation.

In Israel, the cotton textile industry plans to increase from 145,000 spindles at present to about 250,000 spindles by mid-1960. Even with this increase in spindles, Israel will take less U. S. cotton because it is growing more of its own. In 1959-60 Israel's purchases of U. S. cotton will probably be less than 20,000 bales.



Lebanon cannot buy much American cotton because it is a neighbor of Syria, which can supply its needs.

U. S. exports to Australia should be larger in 1959-60 than last season and could again be around 75,000 bales because of the present competitive position of U. S. cotton. Australia's spinning capacity today is about 250,000 spindles and it is not expanding very rapidly.

In the above countries, except for those that rely entirely on U. S. aid programs, the demand for American cotton depends largely upon how competitive our prices are, just as is true in other parts of the world. Holding and expanding markets for American cotton also will be largely influenced by the price level. In the relatively new American-cotton-consuming countries like the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, and Pakistan, market opportunities can be greatly improved by American cotton exporters through personal contacts and informational activity that will enable these countries to learn about trading in cotton. Misunderstandings of any kind, including those related to quality, will not help promote the sale of U. S. cotton.

In Indonesia, buying of cotton for the mills has undergone a complete change, since the purchasing is no longer done by the experienced foreigners who formerly owned the mills. Two government organizations in Djakarta will buy the mills' cotton requirements, INDEVITRA, Djalan Kali Besar Timur 9, Djakarta, will purchase cotton for the Nebritex mill in Surabaia, while USINDO, Djalan Gunung Sahari 82, Djakarta, will buy for all the other mills. The mills will advise USINDO and INDEVITRA what qualities they require. USINDO then will ask for offers from the U. S. cotton export trade, perhaps through the American Cotton Shippers Association through tender notices. USINDO may request offers to be sent to their representative in care of or to the Consulate General of Indonesia in New York. There are no experienced cotton traders in Indonesia. Therefore, U. S. traders will do well to use great care in explaining the terms of sale when offers are made. This is also true in connection with offers to Thailand and Burma. In Thailand, cotton is bought by the individual mills, while in Burma purchases are handled by the Industrial Development Corporation, Rangoon.

COTTON: U.S. exports to Asia, Southwest Asia, and Australia,  
1956-57, 1957-58, and August - June 1957-58, and 1958-59

( Bales of 500 pounds gross )

Destination	Year beginning August 1				
	1956-57		1957-58		August - June 1958-59
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia	81	67	64	38	
Asia					
Burma	0	0	0	5	
Hong Kong	95	138	124	115	
India	301	114	113	75	
Indonesia	43	31	31	11	
Japan	1,589	1,174	1,068	523	
Korea	220	207	193	222	
Singapore	1/	2	2	2	
Pakistan	28	11	6	8	
Philippines	36	59	56	90	
Formosa	162	110	96	169	
Total	2,555	1,913	1,753	1,258	
Southwest Asia					
Israel	19	18	18	11	
Lebanon	6	1	1	0	
Total	25	19	19	11	
Grand total	2,580	1,932	1,772	1,269	

Bureau of the Census  
1/ Less than 500 bales

COTTON: Imports by Asia, Southwest Asia, and Australia, from countries other than the United States; annual 1954-57

( Bales of 500 pounds gross )

Country of Origin	Year beginning August 1			
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	: 1,000 bales:	: 1,000 bales:	: 1,000 bales:	: 1,000 bales:
<u>Australia</u>	: 33	: 47	: 27	: 19
<u>Asia</u>	:	:	:	:
Burma	: 1/	: 1/	: 1/	: 1/
Hong Kong	: 211	: 211	: 182	: 145
India	: 414	: 517	: 207	: 229
Indonesia 2/	: 1	: 3/	: 1	: 0
Japan	: 1,284	: 1,609	: 1,504	: 1,344
Korea	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Singapore	: 1/	: 1/	: 1/	: 1/
Pakistan	: 0	: 0	: 3/	: 0
Philippines	: 1/	: 0	: 0	: 1
Formosa 2/	: 1/	: 6	: 5	: 6
Total	: 1,943	: 2,390	: 1,926	: 1,744
<u>Southwest Asia</u>	:	:	:	:
Israel	: 1/	: 6	: 1	: 7
Lebanon	: 4/ 15	: 15	: 21	: 22
Total	: 15	: 21	: 22	: 29
Grand total	: 1,958	: 2,411	: 1,948	: 1,773

Prepared from official and trade statistics of designated countries, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches, and other information.

1/ Not available.

2/ Calendar year .

3/ Less than 500 bales.

4/ Includes some transshipments of Syrian cotton.





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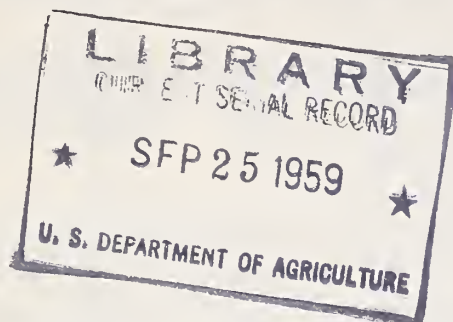
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 12-59  
September 14, 1959



## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

### UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$615 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 3.555 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 3.462 million bales have been exported or booked for export. The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1958-59 and 1959-60. 1/

---

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57 see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC-13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58 see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959.



Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through September 14, 1959

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization* Date issued	Number	Funds : authorized 2/ : issued	Sales : regis- : tered 2/ : export 2/ : ing date	Exported or: booked for:contract- : delivery	Final : date
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	---	U.S.dollars **: 122,681,000	Bales : 705,345	Bales : 697,372	: ---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,530	: ---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	---	---	---	: ---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	143,835,123	961,757	932,053	: ---
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" .. Burma/Japan...	8-20-56	33-04	9,000,000	60,416	60,366	: 12-31-58 : 1-31-59
Total fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	157,466,123	1,046,735	1,016,125	: ---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	: ---
Fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	---	---	---	---	: ---
Spain .....	7-15-58	17-53	6,880,000	21,200	21,115	: 10-31-58 : 1-31-58
Spain.....	7-23-58	17-55	4,299,000	25,842	25,863	: 9-30-58 : 10-31-58
Burma.....	8-12-58	33-16	13,327,000	8,375	0	: 2-29-60 : 3-31-60
Ecuador.....	9-30-58	29-12	143,700	780	780	: 11-29-58 : 12-31-58
Pakistan.....	10- 1-58	15-33	378,192	1,151	1,074	: 1-31-59 : 2-28-59
Burma.....	10- 7-58	33-17	1,335,000	5,000	5,000	: 5-30-59 : 6-30-59
India.....	10-29-58	39-25	13,806,078	81,065	77,608	: 11-30-59 : 12-31-59
Pakistan.....	10-31-58	15-34	565,994	3,140	3,108	: 12-31-58 : 1-31-59
Poland.....	11-14-58	41-16	1,411,065	9,315	9,276	: 2-28-59 : 3-31-59
Poland.....	11-14-58	41-17	5,553,706	35,220	35,065	: 2-28-59 : 3-31-59
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Yugoslavia.....	1-19-59	11-28	18,200,000	140,459	139,511	: 5-30-59 : 7-31-59
Finland.....	1-29-59	18-21	1,050,000	7,780	1,176	: 9-30-59 : 12-31-59



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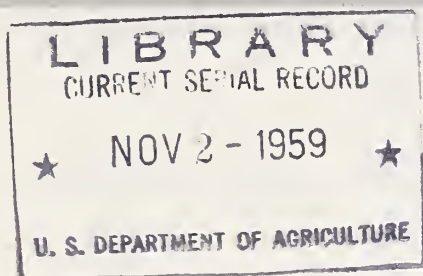
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 13-59  
October 29, 1959

WORLD COTTON CROP REACHES NEW HIGH;

FOREIGN PRODUCTION DECLINES

## Highlights

World cotton production in 1959-60, estimated at 46.6 million bales, will set a new record for the second successive year, exceeding last year's record crop by 2.4 million bales. Significantly, however, production outside the United States is expected to decline this year for the first time since World War II and, at 31.9 million bales, is 0.8 million below 1958-59. The largest declines are in Communist China and several major Free World exporting countries, while increases are likely in Pakistan, Spain, and some other importing countries striving to meet more of their own cotton needs. The U. S. crop of 14.7 million bales, while up 3.2 million from 1958, is near the 10-year average, and represents 31 percent of world production this year, compared with 35 percent in the 1949-58 period. Thus most of the increase in exportable supply this year will be in the United States.

\* \* \* \* \*

World cotton production in 1959-60 is expected to total about 46.6 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), a record high for the second successive year.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the monthly supplement of Foreign Crops and Markets of October 29, 1959.

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Production 3/					
	Average		1957	1958 2/	1959 2/	Average		1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
NORTH AMERICA:										
El Salvador.....	9:	63:	99:	131:	104:	53:	161:	177:	125	125
Guatemala.....	--	23:	43:	54:	38:	19:	64:	60:	45	45
Mexico.....	725:	1,936:	2,247:	2,510:	1,780:	1,333:	2,085:	2,345:	1,710	1,710
Nicaragua.....	9:	101:	182:	223:	160:	87:	219:	218:	125	125
United States.....	27,788:	22,861:	13,558:	11,849:	14,991:	14,093:	10,964:	11,512:	14,692	14,692
British West Indies.....	20:	17:	13:	10:	--	4:	6:	3:	--	--
Haiti.....	--	39:	41:	41:	--	7:	5:	5:	--	--
Total 4/.....	28,642:	25,054:	16,206:	14,851:	17,176:	15,602:	13,525:	14,345:	16,740	16,740
EUROPE:										
Bulgaria 5/.....	85:	120:	172:	169:	--	45:	67:	62:	--	--
Greece.....	173:	219:	385:	402:	326:	137:	290:	286:	271	271
Italy.....	56:	82:	99:	89:	--	31:	38:	35:	--	--
Rumania 5/.....	8:	122:	148:	35:	--	23:	18:	4:	--	--
Spain.....	46:	168:	396:	417:	550:	60:	165:	185:	250	250
Yugoslavia.....	8:	34:	31:	32:	28:	5:	15:	10:	16	16
Total 4/.....	377:	761:	1,279:	1,204:	1,259:	306:	605:	597:	656	656
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,087:	5,885:	5,170:	5,310:	5,300:	5,880:	6,600:	6,800:	6,900	6,900
ASIA:										
Aden.....	--	18:	41:	28:	--	12:	24:	14:	--	--
Iran.....	453:	463:	625:	640:	665:	186:	280:	320:	330	330
Iraq.....	53:	97:	160:	139:	--	27:	65:	45:	--	--
Israel.....	--	1:	12:	15:	17:	1:	19:	22:	32	32
Syria.....	85:	405:	638:	644:	575:	231:	492:	443:	400	400
Turkey.....	667:	1,458:	1,544:	1,559:	1,525:	624:	600:	825:	825	825
Afghanistan.....	--	87:	175:	175:	--	55:	60:	65:	--	--
Burma.....	428:	365:	295:	298:	--	91:	55:	65:	85	85
China, Mainland.....	7,038:	12,740:	14,200:	14,800:	15,000:	4,520:	7,000:	8,500:	8,000	8,000
India.....	6/ 24,204:	16,463:	19,996:	19,825:	20,000:	3,382:	4,425:	4,100:	4,000	4,000
Korea 7/.....	564:	316:	190:	139:	--	77:	40:	35:	--	--
Pakistan.....	6/	3,167:	3,563:	3,306:	3,305:	1,320:	1,360:	1,260:	1,375	1,375
Thailand.....	16:	89:	105:	104:	--	32:	50:	50:	--	--
Total 4/.....	33,805:	35,728:	41,609:	41,737:	42,057:	10,574:	14,497:	15,773:	15,315	15,315

SOUTH AMERICA:														
Argentina.....	770:	1,308:	1,585:	1,500:	1,575:	289:	557:	783:	460:					
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,680:	3,700:	4,000:	4,600:	1,956:	1,655:	1,350:	1,400:					
Colombia.....	98:	163:	164:	300:	370:	23:	69:	102:	230:					
Ecuador.....	40:	38:	45:	45:	--:	13:	11:	16:	14:					
Paraguay.....	111:	153:	143:	150:	--:	40:	59:	51:	45:					
Peru.....	428:	488:	610:	605:	--:	379:	450:	505:	505:					
Venezuela.....	50:	35:	--:	--:	--:	11:	13:	30:	25:					
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,870:	6,302:	6,655:	7,395:	2,711:	2,816:	2,839:	2,681:					
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:														
Sudan.....	439:	614:	728:	887:	945:	248:	383:	225:	573:					
Belgian Congo.....	874:	863:	840:	855:	865:	172:	222:	205:	225:					
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	86:	82:	24:	26:	--:	12:	13:	9:	13:					
Kenya.....	--:	73:	85:	100:	--:	13:	11:	10:	15:					
Tanganyika.....	--:	209:	400:	400:	450:	50:	55:	140:	143:					
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,574:	1,617:	2,014:	1,675:	281:	291:	292:	330:					
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,832:	1,888:	1,977:	1,827:	1,893:	1,705:	1,861:	2,048:					
Morocco.....	1:	9:	17:	17:	--:	8/	5:	10:	11:					
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	838:	895:	900:	900:	41:	135:	185:	185:					
French West Africa.....	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	28:	30:	57:	70:					
Mozambique.....	--:	690:	745:	750:	--:	9/ 33:	148:	140:	185:					
Nigeria.....	--:	463:	--:	--:	--:	36:	114:	200:	140:					
Angola.....	73:	124:	130:	127:	128:	13:	25:	34:	28:					
Union of South Africa.....	--:	66:	--:	--:	--:	2:	23:	28:	31:					
Australia.....	53:	8:	10:	15:	--:	11:	3:	3:	7:					
Total 4/.....	6,176:	7,685:	8,649:	9,338:	8,988:	2,840:	3,182:	3,409:	4,019:					
World total 4/.....														
Foreign Free World 4/.....	81,147:	81,983:	79,215:	79,095:	82,175:	31,690:	38,360:	41,475:	44,215:					
Communist countries 4/.....	41,140:	40,239:	45,919:	46,872:	46,619:	12,219:	13,794:	16,814:	17,322:					
	12,219:	18,883:	19,738:	20,374:	20,565:	6,322:	10,473:	13,697:	15,381:					

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.



This is an increase of 2.4 million bales from last year's record of 44.2 million, and is 8.2 million above average production of 38.4 million in 1950-54.

Increases over last season are expected in the United States, Brazil, the U.S.S.R., Argentina, Pakistan, Spain, Egypt, Sudan, and a number of other countries. The rise this season is attributed mainly to larger acreage, and improvement over last year's poor weather conditions in some foreign countries. Principal declines from last season appear likely in Mexico, Syria, Uganda, and Central America mainly because of acreage reduction resulting from lower prices received by growers last year, and in Mainland China and India because of adverse weather.

It is significant that the prospective increase in production this season in countries such as Pakistan and Spain will be chiefly used domestically. The larger crops in Sudan and Brazil indicate larger quantities available for export.

In contrast with recent years, world production in 1959-60 may exceed consumption. Thus, stocks will rise moderately, but mostly through restoration of raw cotton inventories to normal levels in importing countries.

#### U. S. Crop Near 10-Year Average

The U. S. 1959 crop of 14.7 million bales (October estimate) is up 3.2 million bales from a year earlier. Acreage harvested in 1959, estimated at 15.0 million acres, is about equal to the 1954-58 average and about one-fourth larger than the 82-year low of 11.8 million acres harvested in 1958. Choice "B" allotments, for farmers who chose a lower price support rate, added slightly more than 1.0 million acres to the 1959 allotment of 16.4 million acres. In 1958, nearly 5.0 million allotted acres were removed from production under the Soil Bank acreage reserve program. This program was not in effect for 1959, but around 0.6 million acres of the upland allotment were placed in the Soil Bank Conservation Reserve. A record high yield of 470 pounds per harvested acre this season exceeds the previous record of 466 pounds in 1958.

The larger crop will substantially increase the U. S. total supply this season. However, consumption is expected to increase and exports will rise sharply, so that end-of-season stocks on July 31, 1960, are likely to remain about unchanged for the third successive year. Despite the increase this season, U. S. production in 1959-60 represents only 31 percent of total world production, compared with an average of 35 percent in the 10-year period 1949-58.

The acreage available for allotment for the 1960 upland cotton crop is 16.3 million acres, the same as in 1959. The allotment for extra long staple cotton for 1960 is 64,776 acres, compared with 70,882 in 1959. The Choice "A" and "B" plans will again be in effect for 1960.

### Drop In Total Foreign Production Significant

Total production outside the United States in 1959-60, estimated at 31.9 million bales, is down by 0.8 million bales or 2.5 percent from last season's record high. This marks the first decline in foreign cotton production since World War II. Although this year's total crop abroad is above the 10-year (1949-58) average by about 6.0 million bales or 23 percent, the decrease from 1958-59 is almost equally divided between Free World and Communist countries. Substantial production declines in some major exporting countries are accompanied by increases in importing countries striving for cotton self-sufficiency. Therefore, the overall drop in production means that foreign exportable supplies this year will decrease by well over 0.5 million bales. Despite the fact that the August 1 carryover of about 4.0 million bales in foreign Free World exporting countries was about unchanged from a year ago, rising consumption and a smaller crop in these countries will jointly reduce the supply entering world trade. Production in Communist countries is estimated at 15.0 million bales in 1959-60, compared with 15.4 million last year.

### Uptrend In Foreign Free World Production Reversed

Foreign Free World production in 1959-60 is expected to be about 16.9 million bales, 0.4 million bales below last season's record high. This is a reversal in the overall upward trend which has taken place in foreign Free World production in recent years. The 1959-60 production estimate represents an increase of 22 percent over the 1950-54 average and 39 percent over 1935-39. Acreage reductions in the foreign Free World this season generally are in countries where relatively high yields per acre are usually obtained, while most of the acreage increases are in countries with lower average yields.

Cotton acreage in Mexico in 1959-60 is estimated at 1.8 million acres, down 0.7 million or 28 percent from the near-record level in 1958-59. As a result, the 1959 crop is now estimated at 1.7 million bales, compared with the record high of more than 2.3 million last year. Mexican acreage and production are reduced in all major regions, the decline being greatest in the Matamoros, Delicias, and West Coast areas. The principal causes of the acreage decline were the tightening of production credit because of the decline in Mexican cotton prices which began late in 1958, and the prospect for lower prices for the 1959 crop.

In Nicaragua, Guatemala, and El Salvador, the 1959 cotton acreage planted in July and August is down about 25 percent from last year's high level. As in Mexico, the price situation was such that only the most efficient farmers were able to obtain loans, and the sharpest acreage declines are in marginal areas. This would ordinarily be expected to result in higher yield per acre, but recent heavy rains and increasing insect infestation are likely to cut yields significantly.

Brazil's 1959-60 production is likely to be substantially larger than last season. The North Brazil crop now being harvested is estimated at about 500,000 bales, compared with last year's drought-stricken crop of less than 350,000 bales. Recent rains have caused some damage in that area.



Cotton plantings now under way in South Brazil are expected to be 15 percent or more above last season. The need for greater foreign exchange earnings and some producer pessimism regarding coffee are principal reasons for more emphasis on cotton production this season. Cotton production is being aided by the government and the cotton trade through seed distribution, guaranteed prices, production loans, technical assistance, and a more favorable exchange rate for cotton exports.

Plantings in Argentina may surpass the record of over 1.8 million acres planted in 1957-58 because of the higher prices received by farmers for the 1958-59 crop. However, the need for better quality planting seed and more effective pink bollworm control may hold down yield per acre. The 1958-59 crops recently harvested in Argentina and Paraguay were reduced by excessive rains, floods, and severe pink bollworm damage.

Peru's cotton production may decline slightly in 1959-60 because of heavier insect damage in some of the northern Tanguis producing areas, and some shift in area from cotton to rice and beans. A record crop is expected in Colombia, where the government's guaranteed prices to producers have been increased steadily since 1954-55, and where the Cotton Institute carries on an extension program which encourages use of fertilizer and insecticides.

A 1959-60 crop of nearly 2.1 million bales is expected in Egypt. This is second in size only to the record 1937-38 crop of nearly 2.3 million bales. The first official estimate indicates the 1959 crop is 1 percent larger than last year and 21 percent above the average of 1.7 million bales in the preceding 5 years. Crop conditions have been favorable and good yields will offset an officially-estimated 7.6 percent reduction in acreage from last season. There is a substantial production increase this year over 1958-59 in medium long staple Giza cotton, but a decline in production of extra long staple Karnak.

Acreage is at a record high in Sudan for the second successive year. Most of the increase is in the Gezira, where the second phase of the Managil Extension is now under irrigation. Cotton acreage on private estates, which increased 16 percent in 1958-59 over the year before, did not expand further in 1959-60. As in Egypt, weather conditions in Sudan have been good thus far this season and insect and disease damage has been light. Consequently, Sudan's harvest could exceed the record of 617,000 bales in 1956-57. Crop diversification is receiving more attention in Sudan, but when Phases III and IV of the Managil Extension are completed, additional acreage will be put into cotton.

The weather was unusually dry in Uganda at planting time and total acreage is down from last year's record high of over 2.0 million acres. In that area, the combination of lower acreage and late plantings could cause a sizable drop in production from the 330,000 bales produced in 1958-59. Production elsewhere in Africa is not expected to differ greatly from last season.

Syria had strong winds and drought in the summer months, and this, with smaller acreage, is expected to result in lower production in 1959-60



than last year. Turkey's cotton acreage is down slightly from 1958-59, but particularly favorable conditions in the Adana area this season may result in production equal to last year's high level of 825,000 bales.

In Iran, early precipitation was above average, making possible the planting of additional acres to cotton. Bollworm infestation and late drought in some areas cut earlier prospects for a bumper crop, but acreage and production are likely to set a record again this year. Production in Iran is being expanded to meet growing needs of the domestic textile industry, with exports serving as an important earner of foreign exchange. Iraq and Israel also increased acreage in 1959-60 over last season. In most of the countries of the Near East, expanding irrigation, seed improvement, mechanization, and more effective pest control are playing important roles in increasing production.

Acreage in Greece is down 19 percent--from 402,000 acres in 1958-59 to 326,000 this year--because of adverse weather early in the season and lower prices received by producers in 1958-59. However, 65 percent of the cotton acreage is irrigated this year, compared with 57 percent last season, and production, estimated at 271,000 bales, is down only 5 percent. The crop is about 10 days later than normal, and rains in September may have affected the crop adversely, although they benefited non-irrigated cotton.

In an effort to produce a larger portion of the domestic cotton needs, Spain increased acreage again this season to an estimated record high of 550,000 acres. Adequate spring and early summer rains enhanced yield prospects in the dry land areas, and production is expected to exceed the previous record of 223,000 bales in 1956-57.

Soil moisture and weather in Pakistan have been generally favorable this year. Damage by floods in several districts is believed to have been light. The first official estimate of acreage planted was 3.3 million acres, up about 5 percent from the first estimate for last year. Unfavorable weather in 1958-59 reduced acreage and production below the level of a year earlier.

India also has had flood damage recently in the important cotton-producing state of Bombay and some others. As a result, the estimate of the 1959-60 crop has been reduced to about 4.0 million bales. This is slightly below last year's crop and far short of the target of about 5.0 million bales. As in Pakistan, the final outturn in India for 1959-60 will depend on growing and harvesting conditions in the coming months. India and Pakistan are attempting to increase their production for larger domestic needs and as a foreign exchange earner, by expanding irrigation facilities, increasing the use of fertilizers, planting better seed, and by other improved cultural practices, rather than through extensive acreage expansion.

Prospects for a larger cotton crop in Burma in 1959-60 are better than in recent years. Good monsoon rains this spring were in contrast with the shortage of rainfall in recent seasons. This will likely result in a larger availability of short staple Asiatic-type cotton for export from Burma this season.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES DIVISION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The Soviet Union's harvest is in full swing and preliminary reports indicate it may exceed the 1958-59 crop of 6.8 million bales. Acreage in cotton, all of which is irrigated, is probably about the same as in 1958-59, but higher yield per acre reflects good growing conditions this season and improvements being brought about in cultural practices.

Mainland China has had severe drought this year in approximately two-thirds of the cotton area. Yields probably will be adversely affected, especially in areas not under irrigation. Despite the fact that cotton is an important industrial crop, high in priority for water and labor resources, China's 1959-60 production may be down about one-half million bales from last year. It seems unlikely that the target of 10 percent increase in cotton acreage in China this season over 1958-59 actually materialized. Reasons for this included adverse spring weather which hampered planting.

Extra Long Staple Production Down Slightly

There will be only small relief in 1959-60 in the Free World's over-production of extra long staple cotton. Free World production of extra long staple cotton in 1959-60 is now expected to total around 1,885,000 bales, down 4 percent from 1958-59 production of 1,958,000 bales. Most of the decrease from last season is in Karnak variety in Egypt, from an estimated production of 464,000 bales last season to 241,000 in 1959-60. This will more than offset the increase in Menoufi and Giza 45 from 736,000 bales in 1958-59 to 836,000 in 1959-60.

With an increase in acreage, production of Sakel and Lambert varieties in Sudan under normal conditions could well increase by 50,000 bales to a total of about 575,000 in 1959-60. The Pima and Karnak crop in Peru is down slightly this year because of some shift in acreage from these varieties to rice. The U. S. 1959 crop of American Egyptian is now estimated at 75,000 bales, compared with 84,000 last year, because of a decline in acreage.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.



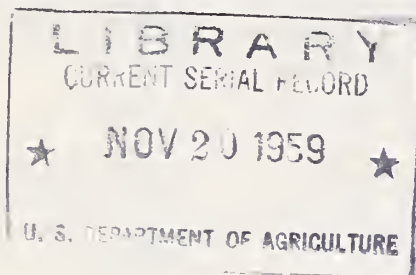
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC-14-59  
November 13, 1959



## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

### UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$618 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 3.738 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 3.539 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1958-59 and 1959-60. <sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57 see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58 see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959.



## Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through November 5, 1959

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization * Date : issued	Number : :	Funds : :	Sales : :	Exported or : :booked for :contract-:delivery	Final : :ing date : date
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	---	U.S. dollars **: 122,681,000	Bales : 705,345	Bales : 697,372	---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000 **	481,560	479,530	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	152,835,123	1,022,173	992,419	---
(b) Unexpired PA's....Austria.....	5-17-57	21-15	4,631,000	25,212	24,566	11-30-59: 12-31-59
Total fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	157,466,123	1,047,385	1,016,985	---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---
Fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	7-15-58	17-53	6,880,000	21,200	21,115	10-31-58: 1-31-58
Spain.....	7-23-58	17-55	4,299,000	25,842	25,863	9-30-58: 10-31-58
Burma.....	8-12-58	33-16	13,327,000	6/140,782	6/ 3,647	2-29-60: 3-31-60
Ecuador.....	9-30-58	29-12	143,700	780	780	11-29-58: 12-31-58
Pakistan.....	10- 1-58	15-33	378,192	1,151	1,074	1-31-59: 2-28-59
Burma.....	10- 7-58	33-17	1,335,000	5,000	5,000	5-30-59: 6-30-59
India.....	10-29-58	39-25	13,806,078	82,943	79,826	11-30-59: 12-31-59
Pakistan.....	10-31-58	15-34	565,994	3,140	3,108	12-31-58: 1-31-59
Poland.....	11-14-58	41-16	1,411,065	9,315	9,276	2-28-59: 3-31-59
Poland.....	11-14-58	41-17	5,553,706	35,220	35,065	2-28-59: 3-31-59
Israel.....	11-21-58	16-47	1,014,000	6,477	6,461	5-30-59: 6-30-59
Pakistan.....	1-15-59	15-41	866,000	2,816	2,807	5-30-59: 6-30-59
Yugoslavia.....	1-19-59	11-28	18,200,000	140,459	139,511	5-30-59: 7-31-59
Finland.....	1-29-59	18-21	1,050,000	7,415	7,010	9-30-59: 12-31-59

[illegible]

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation. 2/ Through October 30, 1959, reported by CSS.  
3/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation. 4/ For extra-long staple cotton.  
5/ Triangular cotton-textile program with processing countries. 6/ India, Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, and U. K.  
\* For upland cotton unless otherwise noted. \*\* Totals represent dollar disbursements.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Washington 25, D. C.

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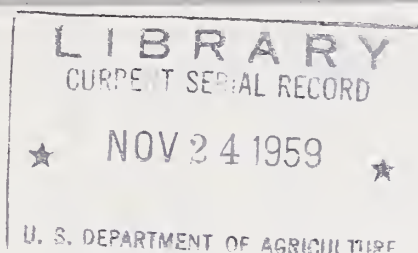
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 15-59  
November 18, 1959



## U. S. 1959-60 COTTON EXPORT

### PROSPECTS FAVORABLE

#### Summary

U. S. cotton exports are expected to total around 5.5 million bales in 1959-60, nearly double the 2.8 million exported in 1958-59. World cotton trade and the U. S. share are likely to rise substantially this season.

Significantly, most of the factors affecting U. S. exports of cotton are favorable. The upward trend in cotton consumption abroad is being resumed, especially in importing countries, as the recent textile recession is diminishing and general economic conditions are improving.

Confidence in the cotton market is evident as prices in importing markets have remained stable at lower levels in recent months with U. S. prices competitive. Cotton's position with respect to competitive manmade fibers has strengthened price-wise.

Stocks of cotton outside the United States are lower than a year ago in both exporting and importing countries. In contrast to the overall sharp uptrend of recent years, foreign Free World production will decline in 1959-60, while the U. S. supply is about 3.4 million bales larger than a year earlier, principally because of a larger crop of 14.8 million bales. End-of-season stocks are expected to remain about unchanged in the United States but increase moderately elsewhere, mostly in importing countries.

COTTON: United States exports of cotton by country of destination,  
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58,  
August-September 1958 and 1959

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)								
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1							
	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958	August-September	
	1935-39	1950-54					1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	38	18	55	55	15	4	1
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	169	121	30	337	182	49	8	5
Denmark.....	33	29	3	25	26	8	2	1
Finland.....	35	13	16	33	19	13	1	4
France.....	662	431	178	433	367	199	74	24
Germany, West.....	511	382	74	1,061	623	103	27	12
Italy.....	442	379	105	722	572	154	28	24
Netherlands.....	107	127	17	260	113	21	4	3
Norway.....	17	14	1/	21	13	1	1/	1/
Poland & Danzig.....	180	1/	1	27	248	93	45	19
Portugal.....	36	7	5	91	24	12	1/	0
Spain.....	108	142	143	174	217	297	45	0
Sweden.....	115	53	10	111	130	35	7	2
Switzerland.....	11	42	14	121	81	12	2	2
United Kingdom.....	1,346	434	153	1,050	709	210	30	22
Yugoslavia.....	17	86	109	141	115	151	1/	0
Other Europe.....	2/ 96	8	5	38	18	3	1/	1
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,306	881	4,700	3,512	1,376	277	120
Australia.....	9	31	28	81	67	40	18	2
Canada.....	301	311	75	380	277	89	8	4
Chile.....	9	24	14	74	35	3	1	1
Colombia.....	20	30	27	52	69	21	1	0
Cuba.....	11	19	11	31	46	9	2	1
French North Africa.....	3/	9	6	17	11	12	4	1
Hong Kong.....	3/	8	45	95	138	125	16	21
India.....	52	253	9	301	114	80	1	1
Indonesia.....	3/	19	15	43	31	17	3	1
Israel.....	3/	12	15	19	18	12	1/	0
Japan.....	1,142	871	873	1,589	1,174	544	62	46
Korea, Republic of.....	3/	80	135	220	207	227	14	23
Philippines.....	2	9	12	36	59	97	7	2
Taiwan (Formosa).....	3/	85	124	162	110	182	15	7
Union of South Africa.....	3/	6	9	31	37	15	4	2
Other countries.....	4/ 158	61	41	5/ 86	54	46	3	5
Total 500-lb. bales.....	5,589	4,134	2,320	7,917	5,959	2,895	436	237
Total running bales.....	5,300	3,977	2,215	7,598	5,717	2,790	421	328

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65 and Norway 17.

3/ If any, included in other countries.

4/ Includes China 117, and French Indochina 22.

5/ Includes Bolivia 11, Pakistan 28, and Uruguay 15.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.



### Foreign Demand Strong For U. S. Cotton

Factors contributing to stability in prices are expected to result in continued heavy import bookings of U. S. cotton. With ample supplies of all qualities to meet increased needs for consumption and stock replacements, U. S. exports during the 1959-60 season are likely to reach, or exceed, 5.5 million bales. This will be almost double the low level of 2.8 million bales exported in 1958-59, and is 22 percent above average exports of 4.5 million bales during the 5 years, 1953-57.

To a significant extent, the factors affecting foreign trade in U. S. cotton this season are favorable. Of major importance is the fact that cotton prices in world import markets are stable and closely competitive at lower levels than last season. In addition, the textile recession abroad is disappearing, and cotton consumption, particularly in importing countries, is resuming its upward trend. Moreover, general economic conditions and the foreign exchange position in many countries are improved. Consuming countries are therefore in a good position to import larger quantities of cotton, not only for meeting rising consumption needs, but also for rebuilding depleted stocks to more normal levels. However, stock replenishments in some countries may be limited because of speculation concerning future supplies and prices.

### Less Foreign Cotton Available

The U. S. export outlook is also favorable from the standpoint of supply of competing foreign growths. Exportable supplies outside of the United States this year will decrease more than 0.5 million bales. This, together with rising consumption in these exporting countries, will reduce the supply of foreign cotton entering world trade. Heavy exports of foreign growths in 1958-59, and rising consumption in foreign Free World exporting countries pulled down beginning stocks in those countries by about 250,000 bales from August 1, 1958. Also significant is the fact that foreign Free World production is down 0.4 million bales from last year's record high of 17.3 million bales, marking a decline in contrast to the overall sharp uptrend of recent years.

Another feature of the export picture for upland cotton is that a large part of the surplus supplies in foreign exporting countries is extra long staple Egyptian-type cotton not normally competitive with upland type. However, recent depressed prices for extra long staple have resulted in smaller than normal price differences between the 2 types.

### World Trade In Cotton Also Increasing

World trade in cotton this season is expected to increase to about 14.5 million bales, up about 11 percent from the low level of 1958-59. This would be the largest volume since 1956-57, when the world total was 15.8 million bales and U. S. exports reached 7.6 million running bales, or 48 percent of the total.



U. S. exports of around 5.5 million bales in 1959-60 will lead the increase in world trade and the U. S. share of the world market should increase from 22 percent last year to about 38 percent this season. Other exporting countries will share in the expanding world market for cotton this season, although exports from other Free World countries will likely show some decline from the high level reached last season, partly because smaller supplies are available for export. Their exports should total around 7.5 million bales--close to the average of the last 5 years.

#### U. S. Export Supplies Plentiful

The U. S. supply of cotton in 1959-60 is about 3.4 million bales larger than last season's 20.3 million bales, chiefly because of the larger crop. Some of the increased supply will be absorbed by rising domestic consumption, but supplies of all qualities for export are plentiful. The increases in U. S. consumption and exports will about offset the increase in supply, so that the level of stocks on hand August 1, 1960, is expected to be about the same as those of a year earlier.

August-September exports of 328,000 running bales were considerably below the level of a year ago. The relatively slow movement in the early weeks of the 1959-60 season resulted mainly from the fact that 1958-crop cotton in CCC stocks was in loan status prior to August 1. There was also some delay in the movement into marketing channels of Choice A cotton from the 1959 crop. However, latest reports indicate heavy export bookings well into the calendar year 1960, with foreign growths offering only limited price competition.

Cotton for export is available from regular commercial supplies or from CCC stocks for unrestricted use. Under the unrestricted use sales program, cotton may be purchased from the New Orleans CCC office at the higher of the market price or 110 percent of the Choice B support price plus carrying charges, which start at 10 points in October 1959 and include 15 points for each month through July 1960. Sales by local sales agencies are at not less than 110 percent of the support price plus the above carrying charges.

Total CCC inventories of upland cotton as of October 30, 1959, were 6.2 million bales. Net purchases of 1959-crop cotton under the CCC Choice A purchase program, mostly by local sales agents, amounted to 3.5 million bales as of October 30, 1959. Accumulative sales to that date were 1.6 million bales, leaving a total of 1.9 million bales of this cotton in stocks, most of which was in the hands of local sales agents and shortly to be available for sale.

Of the remaining unsold CCC stocks of 4.3 million bales from 1958 and earlier crops on hand October 30, 1959, a total of 2.2 million had been catalogued. The remainder will be catalogued at a later date.

### P.I.K. Registrations Over 3 Million Bales

The volume of cotton registered for export under the 1959-60 payment-in-kind program totaled 3,164,000 bales through November 6, 1959. Registrations, which began in early May 1959 for export after August 1, averaged well over 150,000 bales per week in September and October 1959.

Under this year's payment-in-kind program, the U. S. exporter receives certificates from CCC which represent the export differential for the cotton exported. The certificates can be used to purchase additional cotton from CCC stocks. The payment-in-kind rate currently in effect is 8 cents a pound, compared with 6-1/2 cents last season.

### U. S. Export Prices Lowered To Competitive Level

Reduction in the 1959-60 domestic price support rate plus the 1-1/2 cents-per-pound increase in the export payment rate had the effect of reducing the U. S. export price this season approximately 5 cents a pound from last season. In effect, the U. S. price was reduced to levels at which major competitive growths were selling several months before the start of the 1959-60 season.

### Largest Exports In 1959-60 Will Be To Traditional Customers

Last season there was some shift in the pattern of exports to the 50 or more countries using U. S. cotton (see Table.) The principal customers this year will probably be the traditional ones, although exports to all major foreign Free World countries are expected to be larger. With consumption expanding and stocks of cotton and textiles being replenished, Japan and Western Europe will again be major destinations of U. S. cotton. In the Asian area these also include Hong Kong, India, Korea, the Philippines, and Formosa. In Europe, such countries as the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, and Spain use substantial quantities. In the Western Hemisphere, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, and Chile are the principal markets for U. S. cotton.

### Exports Confined Mostly To Upland Type

Exports this season are expected to consist almost entirely of upland type. Exports of extra long staple American Egyptian cotton are likely to be confined to small quantities under Public Law 480 arrangements. Egyptian, Peruvian, Sudanese, and other extra long staple growths are still priced substantially below American Egyptian in both foreign and domestic markets.

Lower grades of good character white and Light Spotted U. S. cotton are in strongest demand thus far. However, more interest is developing in grades above Middling as supplies of higher qualities from other sources are reduced.

Ginnings of upland cotton prior to October 1 this year contained larger proportions of grades below Middling than last season, with sharp increases in Light Spotted cotton. Average staple length was slightly longer than a year ago, with 40 percent of ginnings stapling 1-1/16 inches, the highest proportion on record. However, about 12 percent of this season's supply



(carryover and ginnings through September) was of grades Strict Middling and higher, compared with 10 percent a year ago. Middling and higher grades make up about 48 percent of supply this year, compared with 33 percent to the same date in 1958.

#### Export Financing Available Under Various Programs

Financing under special U. S. government programs will continue to be of substantial aid to exports in 1959-60. These programs, which include loans by the Export-Import Bank, and sales for foreign currencies under Public Law 480 and International Cooperation Administration programs, have financed from one-third to two-thirds of total exports in the last 5 fiscal years.

As of early November 1959, funds were available for financing the export of 1.2 million bales of cotton in the 1959-60 fiscal year under these various government programs. Some of the funds were carried over from the previous fiscal year and some were made available since June 30, 1959. If used, these 1959-60 funds would finance sales of about 0.7 million bales for foreign currencies under Title I, Public Law 480; 0.2 million bales under Public Law 665, Section 402 of the ICA program; 0.3 million bales under Export-Import Bank loans; and a small quantity in ICA relief shipments under Title II of Public Law 480.

Funds allocated thus far in the 1959-60 fiscal year are less than those at the same time last year, and total exports financed under these programs may be lower this year. However, additional funds probably will be made available under the assistance programs during the remainder of the year. Exports under these programs are a part of, and not in addition to exports under the payment-in-kind program.

In addition to the above, some cotton will be exported under the CCC barter program, although early indications are that the volume may be smaller than in recent years. Barter contracts for export of cotton in the 1958-59 fiscal year totaled 396,000 bales, compared with 465,000 bales in 1957-58 and 970,000 bales in 1956-57.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

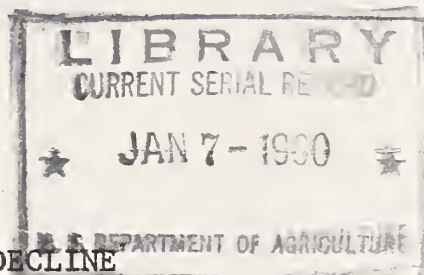
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 16-59  
December 23, 1959

## WORLD COTTON STOCKS TO DECLINE

### FOR FOURTH STRAIGHT YEAR

World cotton stocks are expected to decline slightly in the 1959-60 season from the 21.6 million bales<sup>1/</sup> on hand July 31, 1959.

Although the reduction this season probably will be less than 0.5 million bales, it will be the fourth straight annual decline from the 11-year high of 25.1 million bales on July 31, 1956.

The 1959-60 world crop is now estimated at a record high of 46.7 million bales. However, world consumption is rising and present indications are that it may also reach a new high and slightly exceed production, which would result in an equivalent decline in world stocks.

Most of the world stock decrease this season will be in foreign Free World countries producing upland-type cotton, as the result of lower production, increasing consumption, and strong export demand which will again siphon off most of their export availabilities. In Communist countries continuation of the increase in consumption and lower aggregate production is likely to decrease stocks. The drawdowns in stocks in foreign exporting countries will more than offset some replenishment of the relatively low stocks in foreign Free World importing countries. This increase is being stimulated by generally improved economic conditions, along with lower and more stable and closely competitive cotton prices.

### U. S. Stocks About Unchanged

In the United States, stocks at the end of this season are not expected to differ greatly from those on hand August 1, 1959, based on the latest estimates of supply and disappearance for the 1959-60 season.

<sup>1/</sup> 500 pounds gross weight, except U. S. cotton which is in running bales.



COTTON: Estimated world stocks, by principal countries,  
July 31, 1959, with comparisons 1/

(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Stocks on hand July 31			
	1939	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Surplus countries:				
United States <u>2/</u> .....	13,033	11,323	8,737	8,900
Mexico.....	150	100	300	350
El Salvador.....	<u>3/</u> 2	65	95	20
Nicaragua.....	<u>3/</u> 1	60	125	34
Iran.....	40	47	29	54
Pakistan.....	--	270	300	170
Syria.....	<u>3/</u> 5	15	27	25
Turkey.....	70	200	140	115
Argentina.....	243	420	680	575
Brazil.....	661	525	600	700
Peru.....	200	270	300	225
Belgian Congo.....	150	105	110	95
British East Africa.....	75	96	85	20
Egypt.....	325	435	595	725
French Equatorial Africa.....	15	50	60	40
Sudan.....	107	475	300	195
Others <u>4/</u> .....	1,058	1,621	1,798	1,663
Total surplus countries.....	16,135	16,077	14,281	13,906
Deficit countries:				
Canada.....	56	78	110	49
Belgium.....	150	145	131	116
France.....	700	560	340	250
Germany, West.....	<u>3/</u> 300	445	460	320
Italy.....	250	275	264	200
Netherlands.....	80	116	92	82
Portugal.....	<u>3/</u> 25	55	52	69
Spain.....	50	125	85	250
Sweden.....	60	104	114	79
Switzerland.....	100	128	122	98
United Kingdom.....	1,045	590	560	401
Yugoslavia.....	<u>3/</u> 20	50	37	60
Hong Kong.....	<u>3/</u> 5	65	53	56
India.....	<u>5/</u> 2,165	1,825	2,025	1,810
Japan.....	556	585	536	680
Korea.....	43	50	35	25
Colombia.....	5	22	20	18
Australia.....	20	27	23	29
Others <u>6/</u> .....	1,435	1,721	2,070	2,662
Total deficit countries.....	7,065	6,966	7,129	7,254
Afloat.....	550	700	700	400
World total.....	23,750	23,743	22,110	21,560

1/ Southern Hemisphere estimates include unginned cotton. 2/ Running bales.  
3/ Estimates based on production, consumption, and trade data. 4/ Mostly U.S.S.R.,  
Mozambique, and Greece. 5/ Includes Pakistan stocks. 6/ Mostly China and Eastern  
Europe.

Compiled from official and trade sources.

An increase of more than 3.0 million bales in U. S. production from the 1958-59 crop of 11.5 million bales probably will be offset by an increase in consumption from 8.7 million bales in 1958-59 to around 9.0 million this season and a substantial rise in exports from last year's low level of 2.8 million bales to at least 5.5 million in 1959-60. There was a sharp reduction in U. S. cotton stocks for 2 years following the alltime high of 14.5 million bales in 1956. This reflected relatively high exports and lower production brought about by continuation of acreage controls and initiation of the Soil Bank program. However, U. S. stocks increased slightly to 8.9 million bales on July 31, 1959, from 8.7 million a year earlier, chiefly because of the smaller 1958-59 exports.

At the beginning of this season, U. S. stocks represented 41 percent of the world total, compared with 39 percent a year earlier. The United States held 64 percent of total stocks in exporting countries this year, compared with 61 percent in 1958.

The U. S. upland carryover on August 1, 1959, contained the largest proportion of Middling and higher grades since 1955. The proportion of Strict Middling and higher grades in U. S. stocks at the beginning of this season was 11 percent, compared with the 30-year lows of 7 percent in each of the 2 preceding seasons. Although this year's stocks of Strict Low Middling and below were about 28 percent smaller than a year earlier, they still amounted to about 4.5 million bales, or 52 percent of the upland total.

Total CCC inventories of upland cotton as of December 9, 1959, were 6.7 million bales. About 2.8 million bales of this was 1959-crop Choice A cotton, most of which was in the hands of local sales agents and currently available for sale. The remaining 3.9 million bales were from 1958 and earlier crops, 2.0 million bales of which have been cataloged.

#### Decline Expected In Other Free World Producing Areas

Stocks likely will be reduced by the end of the current season in foreign Free World countries producing upland cotton. A 0.4 million-bale decline in total production, strong export demand, and increasing local consumption are contributing factors. Actually, stocks in these countries were already at the relatively low level of 3.6 million bales at the beginning of the current season, about 0.5 million bales below a year earlier. This reduction resulted mainly from the fact that much of the exportable surplus of these countries was disposed of in 1958-59. A substantial proportion of the remaining exportable stocks were in Mexico, and consisted largely of cotton already committed for export but not shipped until after July 1, the effective date of the export tax reduction.

Movement of those Mexican stocks since August 1, as well as large shipments from other countries, will result in a further stock reduction of upland cotton in foreign Free World exporting countries to near minimum levels by July 31, 1960. For example, stocks will remain relatively low in Syria, Uganda, and Central America because of smaller crops, coupled with stronger export demand. Although there may be small stock increases in a few countries where production is expected to be larger this year, such as Brazil, improved export demand



may offset these crop increases. Cotton stocks in Southern Hemisphere producing countries, where ginning is usually little more than half completed by July 31, include substantial quantities of unginned cotton.

Stocks in India, including Asiatic-type cotton, may decline again this season, since production apparently will not be sufficient to offset the increased level of consumption plus exports. The nearer normal crop in Pakistan will probably about equal the offtake, and there will be only a small change in stocks.

#### Stocks Of Extra Long Staple Larger

Stocks of extra long staple cotton, which make up a large part of the world surplus, probably will increase this season, principally in Sudan. The small 1957-58 crop in Sudan and larger export sales in 1958-59 brought about a significant reduction in stocks from 475,000 bales on July 31, 1957, to 195,000 bales at the beginning of this season. However, a record 1959-60 crop, resulting from increased plantings, could again increase the surplus of Sudan's stocks of this type of cotton. Egypt's production of extra long staple cotton is about 10 percent below 1958-59, and with export sales holding up well, the carryover is not expected to vary substantially from that of last season. Peru's stocks will also remain about unchanged.

#### Some Stock Replenishment In Importing Countries

Some stock increases appear likely this season in most foreign Free World importing countries. The textile recession apparently has ended, general economic conditions as well as the foreign exchange position in many countries are improved. These developments, along with lower and more stable cotton prices, places importing countries in a good position to import larger quantities of cotton, not only for meeting rising consumption needs, but also for rebuilding depleted stocks to more normal levels. Importing countries decreased stocks in 1958-59 because of weaker demand and larger inventories of textiles, larger actual and prospective supplies of cotton, declining prices, and price disparity between growths. The estimated total of 5.3 million bales in foreign Free World importing countries (including cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports) on July 31, 1959, was 0.7 million bales below a year earlier. On the basis of 1958-59 consumption of 15.4 million bales, this represented an average of about 4 months' requirements for consumption.

U. S. cotton held in importing countries on July 31, 1959, represented a smaller proportion of the total than a year earlier, principally because of the sharp increase in imports of foreign growths. However, conditions are favorable for an increase in the proportion of U. S. cotton in the stocks of those countries in 1959-60. Prices of U. S. and foreign growths in world import markets are competitive, U. S. supplies are ample, and exportable supplies outside the United States are smaller this season.

Total stocks in Communist countries may decline in 1959-60 because of the continuing uptrend in consumption and the smaller current crop in Mainland China. Reports of a record production in the U.S.S.R. this season could result in a stock increase, but more likely the additional production, which is only about 0.2 million bales more than in 1958-59, will be consumed and exported.



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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

COTTON  
FC 17-59  
December 24, 1959

## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

### UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program , cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$657 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 3.653 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 3.605 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1958-59 and 1959-60.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58 see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959.

## Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through December 17, 1959

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization * Date issued	Number	Funds authorized	Sales 1/ : regis- tered 2/	Exported or: booked for : contract- export 2/	Final date : date
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	---	U.S. dollars **: 122,681,000	Bales : 705,345	Bales : 697,372	---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000**	481,560	479,530	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	152,835,123	1,022,173	992,419	---
(b) Unexpired PA's....Austria.....	5-17-57	21-15	4,431,000	25,962	25,056	11-30-59: 12-31-59
Total fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	1,048,135	1,017,475	---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---
Fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	7-15-58	17-53 : 4/	6,880,000	21,200	21,115	10-31-58: 1-31-58
Spain.....	7-23-58	17-55	4,299,000	25,842	25,863	9-30-58: 10-31-58
Burma.....	8-12-58	33-16 : 5/	13,327,000	7/	30,918	2-29-60: 3-31-60
Ecuador.....	9-30-58	29-12	143,700	780	780	11-29-58: 12-31-58
Pakistan.....	10- 1-58	15-33 : 4/	378,192	1,151	1,074	1-31-59: 2-28-59
Burma.....	10- 7-58	33-17	1,335,000	5,000	5,000	5-30-59: 6-30-59
India.....	10-29-58	39-25	13,806,078	87,551	81,497	11-30-59: 12-31-59
Pakistan.....	10-31-58	15-34	565,994	3,140	3,108	12-31-58: 1-31-59
Poland.....	11-14-58	41-16	1,411,065	9,315	9,276	2-28-59: 3-31-59
Poland.....	11-14-58	41-17	5,553,706	35,220	35,065	2-28-59: 3-31-59
Israel.....	11-21-58	16-47	1,014,000	6,477	6,461	5-30-59: 6-30-59
Pakistan.....	1-15-59	15-41 : 4/	866,000	2,816	2,807	5-30-59: 6-30-59
Yugoslavia.....	1-19-59	11-28	18,200,000	140,459	139,511	5-30-59: 7-31-59
Finland.....	1-29-59	18-21	1,050,000	7,649	7,735	9-30-59: 12-31-59



Fiscal year 1959-60.....	-----	:	-----	:	-----	:	-----	:	-----	:	-----	:	-----
Burma.....	7-15-59	:	33-20	:	320,412	:	11	:	0	:	2-29-60	:	3-31-60
Pakistan.....	7-24-59	:	15-48	:	84/ 866,000	:	3,259	:	2,495	:	11-30-59	:	12-31-59
Korea.....	8-14-59	:	24-27	:	4,820,000	:	42,375	:	42,250	:	11-30-59	:	12-31-59
Burma.....	8-21-59	:	33-21	:	707,682	:	4,245	:	1,700	:	2-29-60	:	3-31-60
Indonesia.....	8-21-59	:	34-21	:	3/ 4,725,000	:	20,500	:	0	:	11-30-59	:	12-31-59
Korea.....	10-12-59	:	24-28	:	3,039,000	:	27,425	:	26,711	:	5-31-60	:	6-30-60
Uruguay.....	11-30-59	:	47-05	:	3,800,000	:	0	:	0	:	5-31-60	:	6-30-60
India.....	12-8-59	:	39-35	:	14,368,000	:	0	:	0	:	5-31-60	:	6-30-60
Indonesia.....	12-10-59	:	34-25	:	15/ 21,309,000	:	0	:	0	:	10-31-60	:	11-30-60
Total 1959-60.....		:		:	53,955,094	:	97,815	:	73,156	:		:	

1955 through Dec. 16, 1959 .....	---	:	---	:	657,361,072	:	---	:	3,653,101	:	---	:	---	:	3,605,987	:	---	:	---
<hr/>																			

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation. 2/ Through December 11, 1959 reported by CSS. 3/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation. 4/ For extra-long staple cotton. 5/ Triangular cotton-textile program with processing countries. 6/ Hong Kong, India, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, and West Germany. 7/ Insufficient data.

\* For upland cotton unless otherwise noted. \*\* Totals represent dollar disbursements.



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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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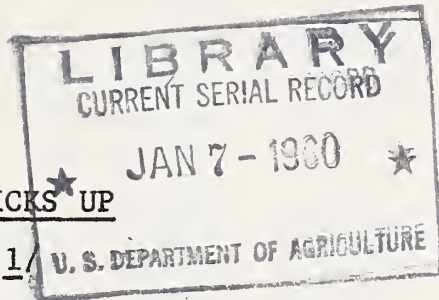
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON  
FC 18-59  
December 29, 1959

WORLD COTTON TRADE PICKS UP

AFTER 2-YEAR DECLINE <sup>1/</sup> U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## Summary

World cotton trade is showing a marked increase in 1959-60 after a 2-year decline. Total exports could reach, or even exceed, 15.0 million bales, up nearly 2.0 million bales, or 15 percent from last season.<sup>2/</sup>

Demand for cotton is strong in foreign importing countries. Consumption is increasing and stocks are being replenished. Exportable supplies are adequate, particularly in the United States, and price stability at lower, competitive levels is a basic feature of the market's strength.

Sizable volumes of export offerings have already been sold and the outlook is for large exports in coming months from the United States and foreign countries. U. S. exports for the season are expected to exceed 5.5 million running bales, about double the 1958-59 level. Exports from other countries, at about the average of the last 5 years, will leave stocks near minimum levels by season's end.

<sup>1/</sup> This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in Foreign Crops and Markets of December 24, 1959.

<sup>2/</sup> Bales are 500 pounds gross weight, unless otherwise specified.

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Free World to Communist	::	Free World from U.S.S.R.....	26
countries.....	17::	Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	20
Greece.....	11::	Hong Kong.....	20
India.....	11::	India.....	21
Iran.....	12::	Italy.....	21
Mexico.....	12::	Japan.....	22
Mexico's transshipments.....	13::	Netherlands.....	23
Nicaragua.....	14::	Spain.....	23
Pakistan.....	14::	Sweden.....	24
Peru.....	15::	United Kingdom.....	24
Sudan.....	15::	United States.....	25
Syria.....	16::	United States Import	
Turkey.....	16::	Quotas.....	25
United States.....	7::		
World.....	6::		

A significant increase is expected in world trade in cotton during the 1959-60 season. On the basis of U. S. exports of 5.5 million running bales, total world trade is estimated at 14.6 million bales, about 1.5 million above 1958-59 and the largest since 1956-57. However, substantial shipments and forward commitments in the first 5 months of the season, along with continued strengthening of demand, could result in world trade of 15.0 million bales or more.

Important Factors Strengthen Trade Outlook

Most of the factors influencing world trade in cotton are favorable. Cotton consumption abroad is increasing as economic conditions improve and the industry shows further recovery from the textile recession. The relatively low stocks of raw cotton and textiles at the beginning of the current season in most importing countries are being restored to more nearly normal levels. One of the strongest stimulants to trade this season is the return of confidence in the market brought about by availability of ample supplies of desired qualities at stable prices somewhat lower, and more competitive, than a year ago.

U. S. Exports Could Be Largest Since 1956-57

The same factors causing the rise in world trade this season are also stimulating U. S. exports. Of major importance is the fact that prices of U. S. cotton in world import markets are competitive with other growths.



Reduction in the 1959-60 domestic price support rate plus the 1-1/2 cents-per-pound increase in the export payment rate had the effect of reducing the U. S. export price this season by 4 to 5 cents a pound from a year ago. However, prices of U. S. cotton did not decline to levels at which major competitive growers had been selling for several months before the start of the 1959-60 season. Thus fears expressed in other exporting countries last spring that reduction of U. S. cotton prices to competitive levels would unduly disrupt the market proved to be unfounded. Improved trade and consumption prospects foreseen a year ago have strengthened the market and resulted in price rises of up to 2 cents a pound or more since the beginning of the current season.

The U. S. supply of cotton in 1959-60 is about 3.4 million bales larger than last season's 20.3 million bales, chiefly because of a production increase of over 3.0 million bales. Supplies of most qualities of U. S. cotton are ample to meet the increased demand.

U. S. exports during the 1959-60 season are likely to reach 5.5 million running bales and could be considerably larger than this figure. This compares with the low level of 2.8 million bales exported in 1958-59, and average exports of 4.5 million bales during the 5 years 1953-57. Cotton exports this season will be the largest since 1956-57, when the world total aggregated 16.0 million bales and U. S. exports reached a 23-year high of 7.9 million bales. At 5.5 million bales, the U. S. share of world cotton trade should increase to 38 percent this season compared with the low level of 22 percent in 1958-59 and the average of 36 percent since World War II.

U. S. trade statistics show 741,000 bales exported during August-October 1959, up 19 percent from exports of 623,000 bales in the same months of 1958. Exports were relatively small in early weeks of the 1959-60 season, partly because 1958-crop cotton in CCC stocks was in loan status prior to August 1, and new-crop cotton was not available in volume for shipment in the early months of the marketing year. However, exports picked up substantially in October and the outlook is for heavy movement in coming months. This is evidenced by the fact that registrations of cotton for export under the 1959-60 payment-in-kind program totaled 4.3 million running bales through December 11, 1959. Export financing is provided under special government programs such as sales for foreign currencies under Public Law 480 and the ICA programs, and loans by the Export-Import Bank.

U. S. cotton is available for export this season from regular commercial supplies and from CCC stocks for unrestricted use. Total CCC inventories of upland cotton as of December 9, 1959, totaled 6.7 million bales. This included 2.8 million bales of 1959-crop Choice A cotton, most of which was in the hands of local sales agents and currently available for sale. The remaining 3.9 million bales is from 1958 and earlier crops, and about 2.0 million bales of this had been catalogued as of December 9, 1959.

#### Stronger Import Demand Continuing

There has been a definite strengthening in the demand for cotton in foreign importing countries this season. Cotton consumption abroad began to rise

in the latter part of 1958-59 as the textile recession came to an end, and for the most part consumption has been higher this season. Generally, demand for cotton textiles in most foreign countries this season has been good on the domestic and export fronts.

With increased demand on the one hand, and ample supplies of cotton and a favorable price situation on the other, foreign Free World importing countries probably will increase their imports of raw cotton to around 12.0 million bales this season. This would be 12 percent above the 10.7 million bales imported last season. The larger imports this season are serving to meet rising consumption needs, as well as to replenish low stocks of cotton and textiles on hand at the beginning of the season.

For example, Japan's imports are increasing substantially to meet a pronounced rise in consumption this year. India's import needs are larger as a result of lower production for the second straight year, while consumption has continued relatively high. Western Europe's imports will be higher because of an expected increase of around 5 percent in consumption above last season. A major reorganization is taking place in the United Kingdom textile industry, yet strong domestic demand is expected to result in larger consumption and imports. Currency convertibility has been liberalized in a number of cotton importing countries during 1959 and trade restrictions have been reduced in some others. These changes are particularly significant since they come at a time when foreign exchange reserves have improved materially. As a consequence, more countries now permit their cotton mills to obtain needed amounts of foreign exchange with fewer impediments than at any time since the outbreak of World War II.

#### Exports From Other Countries Continue At High Level

Exports from foreign countries have already shown the effects of the improved demand and price situation in 1959-60. Sales of foreign growths through November have been sizable in volume. In the Northern Hemisphere foreign countries, harvesting is nearing completion and commitments have been made on well over one-half of the cotton offered for export. Indications are that demand also will be good for cotton in the Southern Hemisphere producing areas when it becomes available for export after the first of the year.

Foreign Free World countries as a group are expected to export about 7.5 million bales or more in 1959-60, close to the average of the last 5 years. This would comprise most of the cotton these countries have available for export this season and would reduce their stocks to near minimum levels. This is somewhat of a repetition of the situation in the 1958-59 season when foreign Free World countries exported 8.6 million bales (excluding reexports), a substantial portion of the quantity which they had available for export. In fact, a sizable part of the exportable surplus not exported last season were stocks in Mexico and Egypt that were already committed for export but had not moved out before the end of the season on July 31, 1959.

Foreign countries as a group have less cotton available for export than in 1958-59 because heavy shipments last season reduced ending stocks, production is down about 0.4 million bales from last year, and consumption is increasing.



This situation is particularly applicable to Mexico, Syria, Uganda, and Central American countries, for example, where beginning stocks and crops are smaller. In some countries, such as Spain, larger 1959-60 crops will be used to meet domestic needs, while in Brazil and Sudan larger prospective crops indicate larger quantities available for export.

Some foreign exporting countries have reduced their export taxes on cotton which has served as a stimulus to exports from the current crop. For example, export tax reductions were made late in 1958-59 in Mexico and Pakistan, and earlier last season in India. Egypt abolished export taxes on all varieties of cotton except Ashmouni on September 1, 1959.

#### Communist Trade To Remain Stable

Net exports from Free World to Communist countries are likely to total about 1.0 million bales or more, compared with 1.2 million and 1.3 million in 1958-59 and 1957-58, respectively. As in the past 2 seasons, the United Arab Republic, Pakistan, Iran, and several other countries probably will sell or barter substantial quantities of cotton to the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Eastern European countries. Shipments of U. S. cotton to Poland under Public Law 480 totaled 93,000 bales in 1958-59 and 248,000 bales in 1957-58, and existing purchase authorizations provide for about 70,000 bales in 1959-60.

The Soviet Union, by far the largest Communist cotton exporting country, now exports about 1.5 million bales of cotton a year. Exports to other Communist countries, chiefly in Eastern Europe, comprise 80 to 85 percent of the total, and most of the remainder is exported to Western European countries. Exports from the Soviet Union may increase slightly from last season because of an increase in production.

Cotton exports and imports for major countries by destinations and sources for specified years are shown in the accompanying tables.



Table 1.--Cotton: World exports by country of origin, 1952-58

(Bales of 500 pounds gross weight)								
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1							
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:								
Mexico.....	992	951	1,253	2,027	1,310	1,417		1,809
United States.....	3,181	3,914	3,585	2,320	7,917	5,959		2,895
Others.....	134	166	177	423	294	335		631
Total.....	4,307	5,031	5,015	4,770	9,521	7,711		5,335
ASIA:								
India.....	292	103	207	552	252	227		314
Iran.....	117	164	204	177	180	198		175
Iraq.....	8	3	11	19	12	32		31
Pakistan.....	1,273	893	634	723	506	383		375
Syria.....	182	183	330	366	374	427		385
Turkey.....	433	377	233	142	224	130		325
Others 2/.....	188	218	156	235	152	141		168
Total.....	2,493	1,941	1,775	2,214	1,700	1,538		1,773
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina.....	261	157	104	2	51	(3/)		47
Brazil.....	145	1,400	1,036	810	380	215		242
Paraguay.....	43	57	45	45	35	35		30
Peru.....	398	361	330	487	390	402		515
Others.....	5	4	0	1	0	0		0
Total.....	852	1,979	1,515	1,345	856	652		834
AFRICA:								
Angola.....	31	23	31	31	30	27		29
Belgian Congo.....	212	199	177	209	207	151		191
British East Africa 4/...	445	353	384	414	381	451		550
Egypt.....	1,727	1,485	1,081	1,433	924	1,256		1,380
French Equatorial Africa..	141	121	158	160	207	169		200
French West Africa.....	13	4	24	33	42	45		45
Mozambique.....	148	180	144	130	95	160		125
Nigeria.....	99	137	140	159	114	111		198
Sudan.....	267	413	298	559	333	391		671
Others.....	38	26	19	28	21	23		27
Total.....	3,121	2,941	2,456	3,156	2,354	2,784		3,416
Other countries 5/.....	1,226	1,529	1,618	1,635	1,603	1,575		1,749
World total.....	11,999	13,421	12,379	13,120	16,034	14,260		13,107

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

2/ Mostly Afghanistan and Burma.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

4/ Includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

5/ Mostly Greece and U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared from official and trade statistics, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches, and other information.

Table 2.--United States: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958	
	1935-39	1950-54					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	38	18	55	55	15	
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	169	121	30	337	182	49	
Denmark.....	33	29	3	25	26	8	
Finland.....	35	13	16	33	19	13	
France.....	662	431	178	433	367	199	
Germany, West.....	511	382	74	1,061	623	103	
Italy.....	442	379	105	722	572	154	
Netherlands.....	107	127	17	260	113	21	
Norway.....	17	14	(1/)	21	13	1	
Poland & Danzig.....	180	(1/)	1	27	248	93	
Portugal.....	36	7	5	91	24	12	
Spain.....	108	142	143	174	217	297	
Sweden.....	115	53	10	111	130	35	
Switzerland.....	11	42	14	121	81	12	
United Kingdom.....	1,346	434	153	1,050	709	210	
Yugoslavia.....	17	86	109	141	115	151	
Other Europe.....	2/ 96	8	5	38	18	3	
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,306	881	4,700	3,512	1,376	
Australia.....	9	31	28	81	67	40	
Canada.....	301	311	75	380	277	89	
Chile.....	9	24	14	74	35	3	
Colombia.....	20	30	27	52	69	21	
Cuba.....	11	19	11	31	46	9	
French North Africa.....	(3/)	9	6	17	11	12	
Hong Kong.....	(3/)	8	45	95	138	125	
India.....	52	253	9	301	114	80	
Indonesia.....	(3/)	19	15	43	31	17	
Israel.....	(3/)	12	15	19	18	12	
Japan.....	1,142	871	873	1,589	1,174	544	
Korea, Republic of.....	(3/)	80	135	220	207	227	
Philippines.....	2	9	12	36	59	97	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(3/)	85	124	162	110	182	
Union of South Africa.....	(3/)	6	9	31	37	15	
Other countries.....	4/ 158	61	41	5/ 86	54	46	
Total 500-lb. bales.....	5,589	4,134	2,320	7,917	5,959	2,895	
Total running bales.....	5,300	3,977	2,215	7,598	5,717	2,790	

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65 and Norway 17. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes China 117, and French Indochina 22.

5/ Includes Bolivia 11, Pakistan 28, and Uruguay 15.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3--Brazil: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958	
	1935-39:	1950-54:					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	0	10	3	(1/)	(1/)		0
Austria.....	0	3	2	1	(1/)		0
Belgium & Luxembourg....	30	14	15	8	1		8
Canada.....	4	4	1	0	(1/)		0
Chile.....	0	7	15	5	(1/)		0
China, Mainland 2/.....	82	13	25	3	(1/)		0
Colombia.....	1	1	0	0	0		0
Czechoslovakia.....	0	5	26	5	0		0
Denmark.....	5	1	2	0	0		0
France.....	90	70	47	21	15		11
Germany, West.....	286	106	58	13	34		49
Hong Kong.....	0	26	41	32	11		18
Hungary.....	0	3	29	4	0		0
India.....	0	2	0	0	0		0
Italy.....	39	43	40	18	2		7
Japan.....	242	130	186	167	98		91
Netherlands.....	33	26	23	4	3		9
Norway.....	1	1	10	(1/)	(1/)		(1/)
Poland & Danzig.....	17	6	27	32	0		0
Portugal.....	26	11	7	0	0		0
Spain.....	3	44	66	28	12		0
Sweden.....	5	13	17	3	3		4
United Kingdom.....	241	150	94	31	17		40
United States.....	7	1	(1/)	2	1		1
Uruguay.....	0	9	29	3	15		0
Yugoslavia.....	0	9	43	0	0		0
Other countries.....	0	17	4	(1/)	3		4
Total.....	1,112	725	810	380	215		242

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Estatística do Comercio Exterior (Rio de Janeiro); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.



Table 4.--British East Africa 1/: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Calendar years			
	1934-38:	1950-54:	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3	1	4	11	5	8
France.....	1	4	2	1	39	16
Germany, West.....	3	34	46	74	98	125
Hong Kong.....	(2/)	15	37	49	67	64
India.....	222	172	203	210	86	112
Italy.....	1	7	12	8	16	12
Japan.....	53	18	23	48	47	77
Netherlands.....	1	4	1	2	7	22
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of <u>3/</u> .....	(2/)	3	9	4	1	6
Union of South Africa.....	(4/)	2	3	2	(4/)	3
United Kingdom.....	33	98	20	45	28	32
Other countries.....	17	9	1	4	20	6
Total.....	334	367	361	458	414	483

1/ Includes Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Nyasaland included only through 1954. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Northern and Southern Rhodesia prior to 1954. 4/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 5.--El Salvador: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1954-58 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>2/</u>
	1950-54:					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	(3/)	1	1	3	4
Canada.....	(3/)	1	13	3	5	13
Chile.....	0	0	0	0	0	(3/)
Costa Rica.....	(3/)	(3/)	1	1	(3/)	(3/)
France.....	1	1	2	27	4	8
Germany, West.....	6	3	16	4	15	5
Italy.....	1	0	0	(3/)	3	8
Japan.....	6	14	80	48	74	171
Netherlands.....	3	3	7	4	7	2
Portugal.....	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan (Formosa).....	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom.....	8	10	15	5	9	16
United States.....	1	2	3	3	4	11
Other countries.....	3	1	2	(3/)	3	(3/)
Total.....	31	35	140	96	127	240

1/ Exports small prior to 1950-54, averaging less than 500 bales in the 1934-38 period.  
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Boletín Estadístico (San Salvador); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 6.--Egypt: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average 1/		1955	1956	1957	1958	
	1935-39:	1950-54:					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	(2/)	9	1	0	0	(3/)	
Austria.....	24	22	29	17	36		20
Belgium & Luxembourg...	18	16	17	27	8		7
Bulgaria.....	(2/)	3	18	10	13		15
Canada.....	8	9	0	0	0		0
China, Mainland 4/.....	24	36	141	83	137		121
Czechoslovakia.....	50	52	220	100	127		174
Denmark.....	(2/)	2	1	(3/)	(3/)		0
Finland.....	(2/)	3	6	5	9		2
France.....	239	171	146	19	71		34
Germany, East.....	(5/)	5/ 5	22	47	73		53
Germany, West.....	147	96	43	42	9		38
Greece.....	7	1	3	1	3		1
Hungary.....	18	25	38	8	24		27
India.....	99	178	163	47	56		54
Italy.....	105	135	93	54	30		38
Japan.....	143	71	112	81	74		56
Netherlands.....	6	29	24	24	4		7
Poland & Danzig.....	32	18	48	42	52		61
Portugal.....	9	4	4	3	1		2
Rumania.....	48	12	51	23	27		27
Spain.....	25	53	9	6	43		48
Sweden.....	13	8	5	2	1	(3/)	
Switzerland.....	72	51	58	32	32		19
United Kingdom.....	592	160	44	(3/)	6		81
United States.....	50	91	52	35	77		9
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	51	56	191	308		430
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	18	17	19	29		31
Other countries.....	13	18	12	6	6		25
Total.....	1,742	1,347	1,433	924	1,256		1,380

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 5/ Included with West Germany prior to 1951.

Source: Egypt. Statistical Department. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 7.--Greece: Exports of cotton by country of destination,  
average 1950-54, annual 1954-58 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(2/)	1	5	1	2	3
Bulgaria.....	0	0	0	6	7	10
Czechoslovakia.....	0	0	1	1	3	13
Finland.....	0	0	(2/)	3	(2/)	(2/)
France.....	9	18	50	101	32	31
Germany, East <u>3/</u> .....	0	0	0	0	0	2
Germany, West.....	(2/)	(2/)	2	(2/)	2	7
Hong Kong.....	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hungary.....	0	0	6	2	3	8
Israel.....	0	0	0	0	10	2
Italy.....	11	32	90	8	2	39
Japan.....	0	0	(2/)	2	15	20
Netherlands.....	(2/)	0	0	0	1	0
Poland & Danzig.....	0	0	1	0	2	13
Portugal.....	0	0	0	0	0	5
Rumania.....	0	0	3	2	0	4
Spain.....	(2/)	0	0	3	4	0
Switzerland.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom.....	3	(2/)	(2/)	0	3	1
Uruguay.....	0	0	0	0	7	5
U.S.S.R.....	0	0	0	3	5	9
Yugoslavia.....	5	16	20	15	26	21
Other countries.....	2	1	2	0	0	(2/)
Total.....	30	68	180	148	124	194

1/ Exports small prior to 1950-54, averaging 1,000 bales in the 1934-38 period. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

3/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of External Trade Statistics and the Hellenic Cotton Board; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 8.--India: Exports of cotton by country of destination,  
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average <u>1/</u> 1935-39	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	10	2	1	(2/)	1	2
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	147	7	35	2	1	5
China, Mainland <u>3/</u> .....	244	4	61	(2/)	(2/)	20
France.....	156	10	11	7	13	11
Germany, West.....	138	8	8	5	4	1
Hong Kong.....	(4/)	1	35	28	17	33
Italy.....	91	5	24	4	1	5
Japan.....	1,231	80	296	148	165	219
Netherlands.....	33	10	13	5	2	2
United Kingdom.....	394	19	57	17	13	8
United States.....	77	26	3	23	9	7
Other countries.....	5/ 138	2	8	13	1	1
Total.....	2,659	174	552	252	227	314

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Includes Poland 25, Korea, Rep. of 21, and French Indochina 18.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.



Table 9.--Iran: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>2/</u>
	1934-38	1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(3/)	4	(4/)	1	(4/)	1
Czechoslovakia.....	(3/)	2	5	7	11	16
France.....	(3/)	18	60	72	48	28
Germany, West.....	11	29	22	10	29	14
Hong Kong.....	(3/)	(4/)	(4/)	0	(4/)	0
Hungary.....	(3/)	3	8	9	11	3
India.....	2	(4/)	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	(3/)	13	38	15	11	14
Japan.....	1	25	9	18	12	14
Oman.....	(3/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	1	4
Netherlands.....	(3/)	3	1	2	7	4
Poland & Danzig.....	(3/)	1	2	7	2	2
Sweden.....	(3/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	0	(4/)
Switzerland.....	(3/)	0	0	5	0	(4/)
United Kingdom.....	(3/)	9	26	18	44	51
U.S.S.R.....	66	12	5	16	21	23
Other countries.....	1	6	1	(4/)	1	1
Total.....	81	125	177	180	198	175

1/ Years beginning July 23, except 1934-38 average is years beginning March 22. 2/ Preliminary.  
3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics (Tehran); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 10.--Mexico: Direct exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1954-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average <u>1/</u> 1950-54	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	10	23	26	11	17	40
Canada.....	2	3	41	2	26	65
China, Mainland <u>2/</u> .....	(3/)	(3/)	10	9	6	6
Cuba.....	5	5	5	1	0	11
France.....	28	2	11	48	19	12
Germany, West.....	12	20	126	33	48	75
Italy.....	1	1	6	5	11	12
Japan.....	164	274	298	280	232	454
Netherlands.....	13	20	36	21	32	43
Panama, Rep. of.....	(4/)	0	2	0	1	45
Spain.....	5	3	0	12	23	2
Switzerland.....	2	4	3	4	44	26
United Kingdom.....	12	15	45	33	26	24
United States <u>5/</u> .....	721	879	1,404	846	921	977
Other countries.....	7	4	14	5	11	17
Total.....	982	1,253	2,027	1,310	1,417	1,809

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Mostly for transshipment.

Source: Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Revista de Estadística; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 11.--Mexico: Transshipments of cotton through United States ports, by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1954-58 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54 <u>2/</u>	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	( <u>3/</u> )	( <u>3/</u> )	28	19	16	37
Austria.....	3	6	6	1	( <u>3/</u> )	4
Belgium & Luxembourg...	98	122	109	63	79	59
Canada.....	5	( <u>3/</u> )	2	0	( <u>3/</u> )	24
Chile.....	4	0	4	( <u>3/</u> )	1	6
Colombia.....	4	1	0	0	1	4
Cuba.....	7	11	15	2	1	2
Denmark.....	2	( <u>3/</u> )	12	3	1	7
Finland.....	8	3	0	0	0	2
France.....	56	15	24	73	33	37
Germany, West.....	67	130	278	125	132	170
Hong Kong.....	3	2	12	13	13	8
Indonesia.....	2	2	14	0	3	12
Ireland.....	1	1	4	( <u>3/</u> )	1	1
Italy.....	33	20	68	33	37	97
Jamaica.....	1	2	2	0	3	5
Japan.....	319	337	303	322	167	169
Netherlands.....	56	105	133	68	93	44
Norway.....	5	5	11	6	3	11
Philippines.....	1	0	6	0	0	0
Portugal.....	2	0	1	2	( <u>3/</u> )	3
Spain.....	42	5	0	21	26	10
Sweden.....	22	24	57	26	8	24
Switzerland.....	23	23	21	15	22	22
Trieste.....	1	0	4	( <u>3/</u> )	( <u>3/</u> )	( <u>3/</u> )
Union of South Africa..	( <u>3/</u> )	( <u>3/</u> )	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom.....	108	121	183	105	107	91
Other countries.....	5	4	7	4	( <u>3/</u> )	4
Total.....	878	939	1,306	903	749	855

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers but does not include transshipments to Canada by railroad and exports direct from Mexican ports to other destinations.

2/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled from official records of U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 12.--Nicaragua: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1935-39 1/	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	0	5	13	8	4	6
Canada.....	0	(3/)	4	(3/)	15	(3/)
China, Mainland 4/.....	0	0	1	(3/)	0	4
France.....	0	1	0	22	12	15
Germany, West.....	2	19	98	35	41	52
Italy.....	0	2	0	1	5	25
Japan.....	1	14	47	16	19	50
Netherlands.....	0	9	49	37	37	37
Portugal.....	0	0	6	0	0	2
Union of South Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom.....	(3/)	6	17	30	13	26
United States.....	0	2	4	(3/)	0	0
Other countries.....	1	4	0	1	0	3
Total.....	4	62	239	150	146	221

1/ Calendar years. 2/ August-April; estimate crop year total is 300. 3/ Less than 500 bales.  
 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Recaudador General de Aduanas; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 13.--Pakistan: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1954-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1950-54	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	29	23	20	2	1	(2/)
Austria.....	4	3	4	1	(2/)	1
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	13	16	15	(2/)	3	(2/)
China, Mainland 3/.....	152	101	127	49	24	51
Czechoslovakia.....	4	0	0	0	0	7
France.....	66	47	82	91	83	6
Germany, West.....	41	21	34	17	11	5
Hong Kong.....	90	71	51	37	33	25
Hungary.....	1	0	0	0	0	19
Italy.....	59	32	31	2	1	(2/)
Japan.....	304	226	266	259	189	223
Netherlands.....	5	3	7	3	3	2
Spain.....	24	(2/)	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	10	7	4	0	(2/)	1
Union of South Africa.....	1	2	3	1	1	1
United Kingdom.....	85	63	54	11	15	15
United States.....	7	12	22	21	11	9
U.S.S.R.....	21	0	0	9	7	0
Other countries.....	32	7	3	3	1	10
Total.....	948	634	723	506	383	375

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Pakistan Central Statistical Office. Statistical Bulletin; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.



Table 14.--Peru: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1935-39	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	(1/)	9	6	16	2	30
Austria.....	(2/)	(1/)	2	2	1	7
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	14	41	55	75	77	69
Chile.....	9	47	91	5	41	86
Colombia.....	(1/)	18	17	1	7	5
Denmark.....	1	8	10	12	8	12
France.....	9	28	36	35	39	27
Germany, West.....	78	27	58	42	50	58
India.....	3	6	7	11	1	(1/)
Ireland.....	0	1	3	4	2	4
Italy.....	5	3	3	17	17	26
Japan.....	30	13	29	28	10	27
Netherlands.....	14	17	31	24	26	32
Sweden.....	(1/)	4	3	5	2	5
Switzerland.....	1	9	11	17	15	13
Union of South Africa.....	0	1	4	3	2	6
United Kingdom.....	170	91	89	79	59	77
United States.....	2	13	25	8	35	21
Uruguay.....	0	3	4	2	3	3
Other countries.....	2	4	3	4	5	7
Total.....	338	343	487	390	402	515

1/ Less Than 500 bales. 2/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Algodon (Lima); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 15.--Sudan: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	(2/)	(3/)	3	1	1	2
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(2/)	3	10	3	5	14
China, Mainland 4/.....	4	(3/)	19	4	10	20
Czechoslovakia.....	(2/)	3	5	1	6	10
Ethiopia.....	(2/)	2	9	9	10	12
France.....	16	22	29	26	41	59
Germany, West.....	5	17	58	25	42	73
Hong Kong.....	(2/)	2	16	(3/)	(3/)	2
Hungary.....	(2/)	2	4	1	3	10
India.....	5/ 47	5/ 55	104	54	68	103
Italy.....	9	21	49	26	17	50
Japan.....	8	3	13	6	11	15
Netherlands.....	1	2	1	2	2	18
Poland & Danzig.....	3	3	7	2	6	7
Switzerland.....	(2/)	2	5	4	4	6
United Kingdom.....	161	209	212	153	155	232
United States.....	3	4	10	(3/)	(3/)	5
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	9	(3/)	17
Other countries.....	1	5	5	7	10	16
Total.....	258	6/ 349	559	333	391	671

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries.  
 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 5/ Includes Pakistan.  
 6/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Sudan Department of Statistics. Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 16.--Syria: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1954-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1950-54 1/	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 2/
	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	11	6	1	1	5
Bulgaria.....	(3/)	0	4	17	10	18
China, Mainland 4/.....	(5/)	0	(3/)	56	85	3
Czechoslovakia.....	(3/)	(5/)	14	49	40	15
Denmark.....	(5/)	3	1	1	(5/)	0
France.....	70	158	182	100	100	113
Germany, East 6/.....	0	0	(3/)	0	5	(5/)
Germany, West.....	14	24	22	12	30	7
Greece.....	(3/)	0	(3/)	3	2	0
Hungary.....	(3/)	0	(3/)	0	11	7
Italy.....	15	49	51	32	12	18
Japan.....	2	10	26	6	11	38
Lebanon 7/.....	14	13	(3/)	40	19	15
Poland & Danzig.....	1	0	2	19	(3/)	12
Rumania.....	(3/)	0	1	7	4	17
Spain.....	3	0	1	0	(3/)	53
Switzerland.....	1	(5/)	1	1	1	(5/)
United Kingdom.....	37	53	41	1	10	13
U.S.S.R.....	(3/)	0	(3/)	17	74	45
Yugoslavia.....	(5/)	2	(5/)	9	1	4
Other countries.....	3	7	14	3	11	2
Total.....	162	330	366	374	427	385

1/ Calendar years. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952. 7/ Includes shipments via Lebanon of 38,000 bales in 1956, 19,000 in 1957, and 15,000 in 1958. Source: Summary of Foreign Trade (Damascus); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 17.--Turkey: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ : 1934-38	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales
Austria.....	0	5	1	0	1	3
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	0	3	0	4	0	15
Czechoslovakia.....	3	24	2	0	0	7
Finland.....	0	8	(2/)	0	0	23
France.....	(2/)	53	44	85	22	40
Germany, West.....	48	99	16	23	20	66
Hungary.....	0	17	2	0	0	11
India.....	0	(3/)	1	13	(2/)	0
Israel.....	(2/)	11	5	3	0	4
Italy.....	16	48	52	49	71	94
Japan.....	7	14	0	1	0	9
Netherlands.....	0	3	3	0	0	8
Poland & Danzig.....	2	10	2	0	0	0
Sweden.....	0	2	1	7	0	(2/)
United Kingdom.....	(2/)	9	0	37	16	30
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	32	5	0	0	5
Other countries.....	8	11	8	2	0	10
Total.....	84	4/ 331	142	224	130	325

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur (Ankara); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.



Table 18.--Cotton: Exports from the Free World to Communist countries, average 1950-54 1/, annual 1955-58 2/

(1,000 bales - 500 pounds gross)										
Export country		Czecho- slovakia	Poland	Hungary	Rumania	East <u>3/</u> Germany	U.S.S.R.	Communist China	Bulgaria	Total
United States	1950-54:	1 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	0 :	0 :	135 :	0 :	11 :	0 :	147
	1955-56:	0 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	1
	1956-57:	0 :	27 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	27
	1957-58:	0 :	248 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	248
	1958-59:	0 :	93 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	93
Iran <u>5/</u>	1950-54:	3 :	2 :	3 :	0 :	4 :	12 :	0 :	0 :	24
	1955-56:	5 :	2 :	8 :	0 :	0 :	5 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	0 :	20
	1956-57:	7 :	7 :	9 :	0 :	0 :	16 :	0 :	0 :	39
	1957-58:	11 :	2 :	11 :	0 :	0 :	21 :	0 :	0 :	45
<u>6/</u>	1958-59:	16 :	2 :	3 :	0 :	0 :	23 :	0 :	0 :	44
Syria <u>7/</u>	1950-54:	0 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	0 :	2
	1955-56:	14 :	2 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	4 :	21
	1956-57:	49 :	19 :	0 :	7 :	0 :	17 :	56 :	17 :	165
	1957-58:	40 :	0 :	11 :	4 :	5 :	74 :	85 :	10 :	229
<u>6/</u>	1958-59:	15 :	12 :	7 :	17 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	45 :	3 :	18 :	117
Turkey	1950-54:	24 :	10 :	17 :	1 :	67 :	0 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	0 :	119
	1955-56:	2 :	2 :	2 :	2 :	5 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	13
	1956-57:	0 :	0 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	1
	1957-58:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
	1958-59:	7 :	0 :	11 :	4 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	2 :	24
Pakistan	1950-54:	4 :	19 :	1 :	0 :	11 :	21 :	152 :	1 :	209
	1955-56:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	127 :	0 :	127
	1956-57:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	9 :	49 :	0 :	58
	1957-58:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	7 :	24 :	0 :	31
	1958-59:	7 :	4 :	19 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	51 :	0 :	81
Brazil	1950-54:	5 :	6 :	3 :	0 :	16 :	0 :	13 :	0 :	43
	1955-56:	26 :	27 :	29 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	25 :	0 :	107
	1956-57:	6 :	32 :	4 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	3 :	0 :	45
	1957-58:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	0 :	( <u>4/</u> )
	1958-59:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
Sudan	1950-54:	3 :	3 :	2 :	0 :	4 :	0 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	0 :	12
	1955-56:	5 :	7 :	4 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	19 :	0 :	35
	1956-57:	1 :	2 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	9 :	4 :	1 :	18
	1957-58:	6 :	6 :	3 :	0 :	0 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	10 :	0 :	25
	1958-59:	10 :	7 :	10 :	0 :	0 :	17 :	20 :	0 :	64
Egypt	1950-54:	52 :	18 :	25 :	12 :	5 :	51 :	36 :	3 :	202
	1955-56:	220 :	48 :	38 :	51 :	22 :	56 :	141 :	18 :	594
	1956-57:	100 :	42 :	8 :	23 :	47 :	191 :	83 :	10 :	504
	1957-58:	127 :	52 :	24 :	27 :	73 :	308 :	137 :	13 :	761
	1958-59:	174 :	61 :	27 :	27 :	53 :	430 :	121 :	15 :	908
Greece	1950-54:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	0 :	0 :	0 :	( <u>4/</u> )
	1955-56:	1 :	1 :	6 :	3 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	11
	1956-57:	1 :	0 :	2 :	3 :	0 :	3 :	0 :	6 :	15
	1957-58:	3 :	2 :	3 :	0 :	0 :	5 :	0 :	7 :	20
	1958-59:	13 :	13 :	8 :	4 :	2 :	9 :	0 :	10 :	59
Others <u>8/</u>	1950-54:	( <u>4/</u> ) :	1 :	0 :	0 :	25 :	12 :	4 :	0 :	42
	1955-56:	1 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	20 :	28 :	0 :	49
	1956-57:	7 :	6 :	0 :	0 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	35 :	29 :	0 :	77
	1957-58:	19 :	2 :	0 :	0 :	( <u>4/</u> ) :	23 :	21 :	0 :	65
<u>6/</u>	1958-59:	6 :	1 :	2 :	0 :	0 :	39 :	33 :	0 :	81
Total	1950-54:	92 :	60 :	51 :	13 :	268 :	96 :	216 :	4 :	800
	1955-56:	274 :	90 :	87 :	57 :	27 :	81 :	340 :	22 :	978
	1956-57:	171 :	135 :	24 :	34 :	47 :	280 :	224 :	34 :	949
	1957-58:	206 :	312 :	52 :	31 :	78 :	438 :	277 :	30 :	1,424
	1958-59:	248 :	193 :	87 :	52 :	55 :	563 :	228 :	45 :	1,471

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Years beginning August 1. 3/ Includes West Germany prior to January 1, 1952. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Years beginning July 23. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Calendar year. 8/ Afghanistan, Argentina, British East Africa, Burma, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Paraguay.

Source: Reports from exporting countries, U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.



Table 19.--Belgium: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1				
	1934-38 2/	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	4	17	(3/)	4	2		19
Belgian Congo.....	120	79	67	72	64		70
Brazil.....	26	12	20	10	(3/)		4
China, Mainland 4/.....	(5/)	(5/)	0	0	0		5
Egypt.....	17	17	16	8	5		10
Greece.....	(5/)	1	4	(3/)	2		3
India.....	6/ 154	9	40	2	1		6
Mexico.....	(5/)	55	93	52	55		76
Nicaragua.....	(5/)	7	18	3	3		5
Nigeria.....	(5/)	(5/)	(3/)	(3/)	1		14
Pakistan.....	(6/)	13	16	(3/)	3		2
Paraguay.....	(5/)	7	7	3	(3/)		3
Peru.....	8	27	22	44	27		22
Sudan.....	(5/)	3	7	2	2		11
Syria.....	(5/)	6	7	(3/)	(3/)		4
Turkey.....	(5/)	4	(3/)	4	0		15
United States.....	145	153	44	289	194		74
U.S.S.R.....	4	13	13	9	5		10
Other countries.....	28	13	15	13	4		21
Total.....	506	436	389	515	368		374

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Burma and Pakistan included with India.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers; Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Extérieur de l'Union Economique Belge-Luxembourgeoise; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 20.--Canada: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average		Year beginning August 1				
	1935-39	1950-54 1/	1955	1956	1957	1958 2/	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	1	4	1	0	(3/)		0
Egypt.....	8	8	0	0	(3/)		(3/)
El Salvador.....	(4/)	(3/)	5	0	0		19
Guatemala.....	(4/)	(3/)	(3/)	0	0		5
India.....	5/ 2	2	1	1	(3/)		(3/)
Mexico.....	(4/)	29	259	15	57		166
Nicaragua.....	(4/)	(3/)	8	0	16		1
Pakistan.....	(5/)	(3/)	3	(3/)	1		1
Peru.....	(4/)	1	2	1	(3/)		1
Sudan.....	(4/)	(3/)	0	0	(3/)		3
United States.....	321	324	98	378	295		82
Other countries.....	2	6	0	0	1		0
Total.....	334	374	377	395	370		278

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ August-June. Crop year total estimated at 290. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Pakistan included with India.

Source: Cotton Institute of Canada.

Table 21.--Finland: Imports of cotton by country of origin 1/, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38	2/ 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	4	7	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	(3/)	3	6	1	2	1
Greece.....	(4/)	0	(3/)	3	0	(3/)
Mexico.....	(4/)	8	0	0	0	2
Peru.....	(4/)	0	0	0	0	2
United States.....	48	12	20	31	21	16
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	26	40	42	35	48
Other countries.....	5/ 11	5	1	(3/)	(3/)	0
Total.....	63	61	67	77	58	69

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries  
5/ Includes United Kingdom 8 and Germany 2.

Source: Association of Finnish Cotton Mills; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 22.--France: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average <u>1/</u>		Year beginning August 1			
	1935-39	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgian Congo.....	(2/)	3	23	61	20	17
Brazil.....	90	3/ 79	41	29	18	8
British East Africa.....	(2/)	(4/)	4	20	16	17
Central America.....	(2/)	(2/)	1	56	25	39
Egypt.....	243	178	151	61	74	35
French Colonies.....	36	156	208	205	206	206
Greece.....	(2/)	7	51	103	34	40
India.....	5/ 194	5/ 79	17	7	11	14
Iran.....	(2/)	(4/)	60	65	55	46
Mexico.....	(2/)	51	40	94	34	46
Nigeria.....	(2/)	(2/)	(6/)	21	42	21
Pakistan.....	(5/)	(5/)	88	93	85	7
Paraguay.....	(2/)	(7/)	1	2	8	6
Peru.....	9	7/ 30	35	40	35	32
Sudan.....	(2/)	15	32	23	37	56
Syria.....	(2/)	(4/)	174	100	112	124
Turkey.....	(2/)	4/ 165	58	89	17	48
United States.....	669	448	195	422	334	264
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	16	33	37	18	50
Other countries.....	49	6	9	48	9	11
Total.....	1,290	1,233	1,221	1,576	1,190	1,087

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries.  
3/ Includes Argentina. 4/ British East Africa, Iran, and Syria included with Turkey. 5/ Pakistan included with India. 6/ Less than 500 bales. 7/ Paraguay included with Peru.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.



Table 23.--Federal Republic of Germany: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1934-38	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Afghanistan.....	(2/)	9	1	5	6	5
Argentina.....	49	6	0	(3/)	(3/)	3
Belgian Congo.....	13	37	35	35	22	53
Brazil.....	285	100	74	29	29	40
British East Africa 4/.....	(2/)	40	63	88	115	132
Burma.....	(5/)	3	4	4	1	3
Egypt.....	174	6/ 113	90	59	40	70
El Salvador.....	(2/)	9	22	4	15	8
Greece.....	(2/)	(3/)	2	2	3	13
Guatemala.....	(2/)	6	24	3	9	15
India.....	5/ 119	9	15	5	3	3
Iran.....	21	28	13	5	21	19
Iraq.....	(3/)	3	9	3	9	3
Mexico.....	(2/)	69	411	174	151	234
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	29	116	32	51	84
Pakistan.....	(5/)	43	40	10	13	10
Paraguay.....	2	3	10	6	2	17
Peru.....	83	33	76	66	75	97
Sudan.....	(2/)	(6/)	60	32	51	76
Syria.....	(2/)	23	29	6	36	4
Turkey.....	48	112	28	24	26	95
United States.....	301	398	90	927	724	167
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	2	53	72	49	59
Other countries.....	80	9	11	5	2	11
Total.....	1,175	6/ 1,074	1,276	1,596	1,453	1,221

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 6/ Sudan included with Egypt. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: *Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland; Der Auswartigo Handel Deutschland;* U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 24.--Hong Kong: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1954-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54 1/	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Afghanistan.....	3	1	(2/)	0	0	0
Argentina.....	4	9	(2/)	3	(2/)	2
Belgian Congo.....	2	5	1	(2/)	(2/)	3
Brazil.....	35	57	31	38	17	12
British East Africa 3/.....	18	30	45	52	65	78
Burma.....	9	9	5	3	(2/)	0
Egypt.....	4	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0	(2/)
India.....	2	6	48	31	16	33
Mexico.....	(2/)	1	11	12	12	7
Nicaragua.....	(4/)	0	0	0	0	4
Pakistan.....	86	73	61	34	33	34
Syria.....	3	9	5	(2/)	1	1
Turkey.....	6	(4/)	1	5	0	0
United States.....	5	10	31	72	122	119
Other countries.....	4	10	2	5	1	7
Total.....	5/ 174	220	241	255	267	300

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Colonial Secretariat, Hong Kong.



Table 25.--India: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1945-49 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1945-49	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Aden.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	1	5
Brazil.....	9	(2/)	0	0	0	0
British East Africa 3/.....	182	176	202	96	105	162
Egypt.....	249	177	184	41	52	68
Pakistan.....	132	1	0	0	0	(4/)
Peru.....	16	5	(2/)	13	(4/)	1
Sudan.....	30	58	108	55	71	91
United States.....	71	271	8	288	120	73
Other countries.....	16	4	22	2	(4/)	2
Total.....	5/ 648	692	524	495	349	402

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 26.--Italy: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	5	12	0	10	3	3
Brazil.....	23	45	46	26	5	2
British East Africa 2/.....	(3/)	11	7	7	10	6
Egypt.....	126	129	98	44	43	65
El Salvador.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	0	8
Germany, East.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	0	7
Germany, West.....	(3/)	(4/)	0	0	0	5
Greece.....	(3/)	13	90	11	2	58
India.....	5/ 92	8	26	5	1	5
Iran.....	(3/)	10	32	22	18	19
Mexico.....	6/ 1	22	56	28	26	73
Nicaragua.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	0	21
Pakistan.....	(5/)	51	37	5	2	1
Peru.....	6/ 3	2	0	8	17	24
Somalia.....	5	4	2	1	1	5
Sudan.....	(3/)	17	50	28	17	27
Syria.....	1	18	36	25	6	14
Turkey.....	6/ 14	51	58	39	78	83
United States.....	416	403	121	593	557	288
U.S.S.R.....	(3/)	29	22	13	3	18
Yugoslavia.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	5	16
Other countries.....	18	42	12	21	17	25
Total.....	704	7/ 805	693	886	811	773

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Pakistan included with India. 6/ Calendar years prior to 1937-38. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Statistica del Commercio con L'Estero; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 27.--Japan: Imports of cotton by country of origin,  
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average	1955	1956	1957	1958		
	1935-39:1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958		
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	(2/)	9	7	2	3	(3/)	
Argentina.....	(2/)	40	(3/)	0	(3/)		11
Brazil.....	203	122	161	179	147		25
British East Africa 4/.	66	19	47	26	42		145
Burma.....	(5/)	34	19	33	10		12
Egypt.....	140	71	111	91	78		47
El Salvador.....	(2/)	18	92	47	75		168
Greece.....	(2/)	(2/)	(3/)	2	13		20
Guatemala.....	(2/)	1	7	3	7		47
Honduras.....	(2/)	(2/)	(3/)	0	1		22
India.....	5/1,250	82	262	144	133		226
Iran.....	(2/)	22	10	14	14		16
Mexico.....	(2/)	370	499	616	582		695
Nigeria.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	(3/)		8
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	12	58	15	23		107
Pakistan.....	(5/)	314	270	280	170		243
Paraguay.....	(2/)	9	5	1	(3/)		2
Peru.....	(2/)	13	20	35	11		20
Sudan.....	(2/)	4	8	10	11		12
Syria.....	(2/)	4	29	5	21		35
Turkey.....	5	15	(2/)	1	0		7
United States.....	1,127	875	768	1,425	1,050		646
Other countries.....	6/ 386	5	3	0	3		11
Total.....	3,177	7/ 2,023	2,376	2,929	2,394		2,525

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages.

2/ If any, included in other countries.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

5/ Burma and Pakistan included with India.

6/ China 232.

7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: All Japan Cotton Spinners Association. Monthly Return of The Foreign Trade of Japan.

Table 28.--Netherlands: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1935-39 2/	1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Afghanistan.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	0	5
Argentina.....	7	11	(3/)	1	0	(4/)
Belgian Congo.....	10	29	34	35	31	24
Brazil.....	23	11	9	9	0	3
British East Africa 5/.....	1	4	(5/)	5	2	33
Burma.....	(6/)	6	4	1	1	2
Egypt.....	5	18	21	10	4	5
El Salvador.....	(3/)	2	4	1	6	1
Guatemala.....	(3/)	2	3	1	2	2
India.....	6/ 39	8	9	5	2	1
Mexico.....	(5/)	57	175	79	118	102
Nicaragua.....	(3/)	7	28	14	27	49
Nigeria.....	1	(4/)	0	2	4	14
Pakistan.....	(6/)	4	7	3	2	3
Paraguay.....	(4/)	2	(4/)	1	(4/)	5
Peru.....	9	10	22	18	16	24
Sudan.....	1	1	(4/)	3	(4/)	9
Turkey.....	(3/)	2	2	0	0	7
United States.....	96	125	10	192	97	23
U.S.S.R.....	2	7	2	0	0	(4/)
Other countries.....	41	9	5	(4/)	1	6
Total.....	235	7/ 298	335	380	313	318

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 6/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Maandstatistiek Van De In-, Uit-En Doorvoer Per Goederensoort; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 29.--Spain: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1954-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil.....	39	78	61	29	18	0
Egypt.....	57	44	8	5	41	48
Greece.....	(1/)	0	0	3	4	0
India.....	2/ 25	0	0	0	0	0
Iran.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique.....	(1/)	0	0	0	0	6
Pakistan.....	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0
Syria.....	3	0	1	0	0	18
Turkey.....	3	2	0	0	0	0
United States 3/.....	186	206	146	189	208	350
Other countries.....	7	(4/)	0	0	0	36
Total.....	328	330	216	226	271	458

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Pakistan included with India. 3/ Includes imports of Mexican cotton which may be estimated by reference to tables 2, 10, and 11 for exports of United States and Mexican cotton to Spain. 4/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.



Table 30.--Sweden: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958
	1934-38	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	(3/)	0	1
Brazil.....	3	14	14	4	4	4
Belgian Congo.....	1	6	10	5	3	2
Egypt.....	11	8	4	1	2	1
Mexico.....	(2/)	17	47	27	11	15
Paraguay.....	(2/)	5	1	1	(3/)	(3/)
Peru.....	(2/)	4	2	6	2	4
United States.....	117	60	26	106	127	62
Other countries.....	18	22	15	3	1	4
Total.....	150	136	119	153	150	93

1/ Calendar years. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden (Stockholm); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 31.--United Kingdom: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Aden.....	(2/)	6	19	25	15	18
Argentina.....	43	53	(3/)	19	2	4
Belgian Congo.....	(2/)	32	17	3	0	6
Brazil.....	240	157	141	34	18	35
British East Africa 4/.....	35	90	34	36	30	25
British West Indies.....	3	4	4	3	4	5
Burma.....	(5/)	3	7	4	2	5
Egypt.....	617	166	47	(3/)	(3/)	8
El Salvador.....	(2/)	9	17	4	10	17
Guatemala.....	(2/)	1	5	2	4	14
India.....	5/ 416	6/ 104	72	20	10	10
Iran.....	(2/)	11	24	18	40	51
Iraq.....	(2/)	3	6	2	5	3
Mexico.....	(2/)	69	72	43	67	64
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	6	19	31	12	35
Nigeria.....	26	93	166	53	79	111
Pakistan.....	(5/)	(6/)	55	12	15	20
Paraguay.....	(2/)	5	10	20	17	5
Peru.....	184	96	88	81	58	81
Sudan.....	143	199	237	152	159	209
Syria.....	(2/)	40	37	10	11	14
Turkey.....	(2/)	10	(3/)	56	18	41
United States 7/.....	1,348	466	287	1,081	813	272
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	31	72	29	18	38
Other countries.....	73	12	47	24	36	42
Total.....	3,128	1,666	1,483	1,762	1,443	1,133

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ Includes Mexican cotton transshipped through United States ports.

Source: The Raw Cotton Commission. Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 32.--Cotton: U. S. imports by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Aden.....	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil.....	3	(1/)	1	2	1	1
China, Mainland 2/.....	25	0	0	0	0	0
India.....	3/ 67	29	6	4	8	7
Mexico.....	23	15	21	22	74	33
Pakistan.....	(3/)	8	23	16	13	9
Peru.....	1	13	23	8	14	26
Sudan.....	(4/)	2	2	3	(1/)	1
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	63	83	60	82	30	58
U.S.S.R.....	2	(1/)	1	0	0	1
Other countries.....	1	2	(1/)	(1/)	1	0
Total 5/.....	185	152	137	6/ 137	141	137

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 3/ Pakistan included with India prior to partition in 1947. 4/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 5/ Includes small quantities which are reexported each year. 6/ Includes the equivalent of 47,132 bales (500 lb. gr. wt.) of Egyptian cotton released from the national stockpile of extra long staple cotton and entered under the import quota on July 31, 1957.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 33.--Cotton: U. S. import quotas and imports under quotas, 1958-59 and 1959-60 1/

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
Import quota	Quota year beginning	Kind of quota	Amount of quota	Imports under quota	
				1958-59	1959-60 2/
				1,000 bales	1,000 bales
<u>Upland:</u>					
Cotton under 1-1/8" other than harsh or rough under 3/4".....	September 20	Country	30.2	20.5	19.8
<u>Asiatic:</u>					
Cotton harsh or rough under 3/4" 3/.....	September 20	Global	145.8	(3/)	(3/)
<u>Long staple: 4/</u>					
1-1/8" or more but less than 1-3/8".....	August 1	Global	9.5	9.5	9.5
Harsh or rough (Tanguis) 1-5/32" or more.....	August 1	Global	3.1	3.1	3.1
1-3/8" or more.....	August 1	Global	82.5	82.5	82.5
Quota total.....	August 1	Global	95.1	95.1	95.1
Total, all quotas.....			271.1	115.6	114.9

1/ Quota year imports do not coincide with imports during August-July crop year. 2/ To December 7, 1959. 3/ Quota suspended January 28, 1958, by Presidential Proclamation. 4/ Modification apportioning quota on basis of staple length became effective August 1, 1958.

Compiled from official records of the U. S. Customs Bureau and Tariff Commission.

Table 34.--Cotton: Imports into Free World countries from the U.S.S.R.,  
annual 1953-58

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	1	5	17	14	17	13
Belgium & Luxembourg....	29	9	13	9	5	10
Denmark.....	3	2	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	41	44	40	42	35	48
France.....	25	39	33	37	18	50
Germany, West.....	(1/)	6	53	72	49	59
Italy.....	16	43	22	13	3	18
Japan.....	0	(1/)	0	0	0	3
Netherlands.....	5	8	2	0	0	(1/)
Norway.....	0	1	0	0	0	0
Portugal.....	0	0	(1/)	0	0	9
Sweden.....	(1/)	13	4	0	0	0
Switzerland.....	1	1	1	3	3	2
United Kingdom.....	22	103	72	29	18	38
United States.....	1	1	1	0	0	1
Uruguay.....	0	0	(1/)	12	0	9
Yugoslavia.....	0	5	26	0	0	23
Other countries.....	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	0	(1/)
Total Free World....	144	280	284	231	148	283

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Reports from importing countries, U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.





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